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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,810—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS
Daily preserve Crores of Rupees. There is not a single instance of LOSS by FIRE or BURGLARS from a CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF and THIEF RESISTING SAFE.
BOMBAY AGENT, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	10th Oct.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne,	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews,	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5217	W. A. Wheler	28th "
† GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	26th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,703	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	GdeGrisogono.	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	Paul	4,255	22nd Oct.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th Oct., at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 10th Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 8th Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Buereb, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 8th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 28th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. "Duc. BALDUINO" .....15th Oct., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM—or HARDA—CROP, of the Forests of the Southern Circle, Bombay, for 1896-97.
Tenders must be written in English, specify the rate offered per Khandi of 700lbs. weight; must be contained in sealed envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for the purchase of Hardas" and must reach the Undersigned on or before the 2nd of November, 1896.
Each Tender shall be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 1,000 (deposited, as caution—money, by the Tenderer, in the Government Treasury most convenient to him) duly passed by the Treasury Officer concerned, or by the Accountant-General, Bombay. No Tender shall be accepted without such receipt.
In the event of the person, whose Tender is accepted, failing to carry out the terms of the sale, the caution-money shall be forfeited to Government.
Further particulars regarding terms of sale, &c., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Belgaum, September 19, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenhof,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HOT WEATHER WINES.
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, RHINE WINES, MOSELLES, SAUTERNES.

TREACHER & Co. have large stocks of High class Wines of the above kinds in excellent condition and at very moderate rates.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS IN ORDER OF DEMAND.

THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance:—

	Rs.	a.
Flotsam. By H. Seton Merriman	2	0
His Honor and a Lady. By S. J. Duncan	3	0
March Hares. By George Forth	3	0
The Mind of the Master. By John Watson (Ian Maclaren)	4	0
The Heart of Princess Osra. By Anthony Hope	2	0
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler. By A. E. W. Mason	4	0
The Scenery of Switzerland. By Sir John Lubbock	12	8
The Heart of the World. By Rider Haggard	2	0
In Scarlet and Grey. By F. Henniker	3	0
The Downfall of Prempeh. By R. B. Powell	3	8
Barabbas. By Marie Corelli	2	0
The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle	2	0
The Broom Squire. By S. Baring-Gould	2	0
Brisels. By William Black	2	0
A Rising Star. By David Christie Murray	2	0
Jude the Obscure. By Thomas Hardy	2	0
Cameos. By Marie Corelli	2	0

"SUITINGS"

MORNING—EVENING DRESS.
NEW STYLES.
ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

TENNIS SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 16-12.

TENNIS SHOES,
WHITE CANVAS
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 11-4.

CRICKET SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 16-12.

CRICKET BOOTS,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 21-12.

CASH OR V. P. P.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.
'SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
GUN WADS.
SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.
GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

PROVED,

By the unfailing test of years. There can be no better evidence.

KEMP'S
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
is recognised throughout India as the most suitable preparation for daily use. It acts as a restorative and renewer, and provides for the Hair the daily nutriment which is as necessary as food to the human frame.
It is, in fact,
A perfect FOOD for the Hair, besides being refreshing, cooling and stimulating in use.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE.
From THOS. HARRIS, M.D., Texas,
Dated 21st August, 1896.
"Would you kindly inform me if you have an Agent in New York who handles your
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
I have used it for many years and know of nothing more delightful and refreshing, and would like to get some more if I possibly could."
THOS. HARRIS, M.D.
21st August, 1896.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BUBONIC FEVER.

KEMP'S MOSQUITO CONES.
MANY diseases are carried from one human being to another by Mosquitoes. Our Cones prevent this, for if burnt in a closed room the Mosquitoes die.
Per tin Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.
PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DISINFECTANTS, A SAFEGUARD AGAINST INFECTIOUS EPIDEMICS.

KEMP'S

10 PER CENT. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER,
which, on account of its guaranteed strength, uniformity, and cheapness, is now largely used by many Municipalities, Schools, Mills, Private Families, etc. It acts not only as one of the best and most well known of DISINFECTANTS, but its regular and careful use will often save the visitation of such terrible scourges as BUBONIC FEVER, CHOLERA, ENTERIC FEVER, and diseases of the like nature.
Price, Rs. 7 per cwt.; Rs. 130 per ton, Cases free.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

AVOID SUNSTROKE

"BUY A RELIABLE"
"SUN HAT"

OUR SEASON STOCK has arrived made by the CELEBRATED MAKERS Hawkes & Co., Ellwood & Sons, &c.
Our New Illustrated Catalogues Free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, AT 6-15 P.M.,

MR. T. V. TWINNING'S

BALLAD CONCERT.

MR. S. H. MORSE,

(Pupil of Mr. T. V. TWINNING).

Assisted by :—

Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH, Miss HUMPHREY, Miss EMMELINE DaGUNHA, Capt. J. N. MURRAY MACGREGOR, Surg.-Capt. F. WADE-BROWN, Mr. E. McCAUSLAND, and Mr. R. N. MANT.

Part of proceeds to be given to the

CHILDREN'S WARD,
Khandalla Convalescent Home.

Admission to all parts of the Hall.

ONE RUPEE.

Tickets and Plan, at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

SEXTON.

FRANCIS SEXTON

is requested to write to

P. McGUIRE,

care of THOS. COOK AND SON,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E. C.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED

£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 12 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND of Rs. (40) forty per Share, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, and will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., on the production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 26th September, 1896.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1896.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has appointed MONDAY, 19th October, 1896, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a member to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Municipal Corporation in place of Major H. D. Olivier, R. E., resigned.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M., till 6 P.M., on that day.

By Order of the Committee,

A. F. BEAUFORT,
Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 5th October, 1896.

THE BOMBAY LAND IMPROVEMENT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at 9 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for the quarter ending 30th September, 1896, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, from and after MONDAY, the 5th October, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

RAGHUNATH MAKUND & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, No. 91, Meadow Street, 1st October, 1896.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm. They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm, From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots, You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS ;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE

HAVANNA CIGARS,

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India :—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and for all Chemists.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

BRANDIES

may be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DET ILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow known as "Valentine Lodge," situate at Sungum, Poona.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

A large and commodious house known as "Valentine Lodge," situate at Sungum, about 10 minutes' drive from the Railway Station, has two bungalows in the compound. The large bungalow has one large drawing and one large dining room, 2 large and 2 small bedrooms with bathroom attached, cookroom, stables, outhouses, &c., and has extensive compound, about 7 acres and 6 goontas, and has besides alluvial land about 1 acre and 31 goontas.

The small bungalow has a dining and drawing room, 2 bed and bath rooms, and separate cookroom, outhouses, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room s a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

5 drums Izal disinfectant each 5 gallons.
1 nearly new 5 octave cottage piano, by Rose & Co.
11 boxes bottle and vial corks.
1 set of brass-mounted brown leather single harness.
1 English double case hunting gold watch.
2 Thrasher's portable cameras.
1 double and 2 single routees.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes pre s, almirah, chest of drawers, &c.

On account of the concerned—

1 case 311 boxes choice Swiss cigarettes hand-made Havana fillers.

By order of Mr. Dharamsey Meghjee and on account and at the risk of Samratroy Khetseydass—

ex s. s. Australia.

X3 9228-39—12 cases, each 60 pieces prints 35 in. 48 yards.

ex s. s. City of London.

9240-51 —12 cases, each 60 pieces prints 25 in. 48 yards.

ex s. s. Crackdale.

9952-64—13 cases, each 60 pieces prints 25 in. 48 yards.

On account and at the risk of Ebrahim Mahomedally and Co., ex Lindenfels—

E M and Co. Z A B M 2565-66—2 cases containing 100 gas glow light burners with stockings and goldst chimneys and 288 stockings and chimneys and apparatus for preparing the stockings.

On account of the concerned—

1 three-feet lathe.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand service able brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 Scinde cow with calf.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Green Street, Fort, behind the Telephone Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass-ware, windproof lamps by Hink and Ditmar, table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, brass bedstead, large iron safe and stand, &c., the property of J. R. FALKOVIOZ, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of very valuable and substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship, consisting of drawing room suite, revolving top office table, elegant single and double mirror door, almyras, marble top, table, teapoys, dressing and washhand tables, to match, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, next to the Fire Brigade Station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a nearly new mahogany cottage harmonium, by Stoney and Clarke, Hinks and Ditmar's lamps, Brussels carpets, large aviary with birds, table ornaments, pictures, jail-made coir matting, &c., the property of Dr. W. M. ALEXANDER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PRGPERTY IN BHANDARWADA STREET, OUTSID tHE FORT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th October, 1896, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagees, Mr. Narron Dossa and another, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Thakoojee Yeshwant and Mamtabai, widow of Maanjee Gainajee Chatur, in exercise of the power of sale conta ned in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of June, 1895, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bhandarwada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-three square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 570, new Nos. 6230 and 6231, old survey No. 548 and new survey No. 2540, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward B No. 1980 and street Nos. 3640, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Natha Jadowjee and partly by the property of Dossajee Jamsejee, on the west partly by the property of Daharamsey Dewchand and partly by the property of Ranchordas Haridas, on the north by the property of Vithal Damajee, and on the south by public road called Bhandari Lane, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Thakoojee Yeshwant and Mamtabai widow, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, the mortgagee's Attorneys, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Row, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows.—

50 boxes brandy in qts.
20 " " in pints.
10 " " in half flask.
12 pieces Brussels' carpets in varieties of pattern size from 3×3, 3×3½, 4×4, 5×6, 5×6½, and 6×8½ yards.
A lot of zinc bath tubs and English-made safes—
7 cases Toilet Soaps.
7 " Vermicilli, maccaroni and stars.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS AND OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

SALE OF WELL KNOWN MINTON'S FLOOR AND WALL TILES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms.

On account of whom it may concern—A consignment of 29 casks of well known Minton's wall and floor tiles, hexigon's and octagons, 6" size, dark, green, buff and turquois coloured, glazed.

In small lots to suit convenience of purchasers.

Now on view.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT BHOIWADA CROSS ROAD IN BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, at 4 p.m., the following landed property by order of the executors of the will of the late Nursidass Jeitram the mortgagee and on account at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the late Meradhan Gungadram the mortgagor, and on account of all whom it may concern, by virtue of the power of sale given in the mortgage deed dated the 5th day of January 1887. All that piece of parcel of land or ground situate on the north side of the Bhoiwada Cross Road, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvi now in that of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 483 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 400, New No. 4174, old Survey No. 1-12 and new Survey No. 2-2049 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 937-2 and Street No. 317 A and bounded on the North by the ground of Jao Antonio Souza, on the south by the Bhoiwada Cross Road, on the east the ground of Hurgowandass Bhickaridass, and on the west by the ground of Manaekjee Eduljee and now in the possession of and in the occupation of the tenants of the said executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned office,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, etc., etc.

2 bales grey dhooties.
1 case white shirtings.
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 case cotton check.
4 cases white drills.

On account and at the risk of A. H. Sidick—

400 boxes soap.

On account and at the risk of Mowjee Kessowjee—

MK 1107 6874—1 case Machine Thread ex "Tokio."
" 6875—1 " ex "Lorenzo."

On account and risk of Aga Syed Mushi Lahree :—Shipping documents for—

F M G—4346—2 cases percussion caps landed ex s. s. "Turkistan" at Bunder Abbas.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1896.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing ? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant ; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 12-8 per Share, will be paid on and after 5th October next, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 60 per Share, will be paid on and after 5th October next, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

COMMERCAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent. per Annum, free of Income Tax, for quarter ending 30th September, 1896, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register of the Bank on that date and distribution thereof made on the 15th October, 1896.

The Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the Register of members of the Company will remain closed from the 1st to 8th prox. inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 30th September, 1896.

TYPE-WRITER HEAD-QUARTERS, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

BE it known unto all concerned that I have appointed Mr. FRANK ROSARIO, the MANAGER of the Madras Branch-Office, Type-Writer Head-Quarters, and he holds a Power of Attorney on my behalf from THIS DATE, in lieu of Mr. AUGUSTUS J. VALLES, Secretary, who joins the Bombay Office as Secretary.

P. J. BRAIZE, Manag. Propr.,
Madras, 29th Sept., 1896. Bombay Type-Writing Co.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S GOVERNMENT having RESOLVED to SELL OFF the BARODA SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the 20th October, 1896, at 1 p.m., in the Office of His Excellency the Dewan Sahib. Persons willing to bid are requested to attend the sale. Intending purchasers shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 British, in cash, before bidding at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA,
Fadnis.

Huzur Fadnis Office, Baroda, 21st Sept., 1896.

THE GUZERAT FEEDER RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882).

Capital Rs. 10 Lakhs into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

(With power to increase the Capital).

Office of the Company—Opposite KARANJA GARDEN,—AHMEDABAD.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining SHARES are requested to send for the Prospectus from the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DHUNJIBHAI TRICUMLAL & Co., at Ahmedabad.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only ? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STURB-

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire, on THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1896, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Broad and Metre-Gauge Sections of the Company's system commencing 1st January, 1897, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores &c., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th September, 1896.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN :

GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

MEMBERS :

The Marquess of Lansdowne.	Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes,
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.	General Sir Allen Johnson.
Mr. George Allen.	Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.	Mr. A. Lawrence.
Sir Stewart Bayley.	General Sir R. Low.
Mr. William Blackwood.	Sir Alfred Lyall.
Sir Edward Braddon.	General Sir O. Newmarch.
Rev. A. G. Butler.	Sir Andrew Scoble.
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke.	Field Marshal
General Sir E. Collen.	Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Sir Auckland Colvin.	Field Marshal
Sir Juland Danvers.	Sir Donald Stewart.
General C. H. Dickens.	General R. Strachey.
Sir Mortimer Durand.	General Sir A. Taylor.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.	Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Captain Hext, R.N.	Mr. W. C. Unwin.
Mr. A. P. Howell.	General Sir George White.
Sir W. W. Hunter.	General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. H. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
J. F. Finlay, Esquire, M.A., C.S.I.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
Colonel J. A. Miley.
James Walker, Esquire, C.I.E.
Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary :

Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay ; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta ; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,

T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 8th July, 1896.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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FOR OCTOBER, 1896.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE. } Managers.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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RESERVE FUND...Fcs.	40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

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LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. BENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee,

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allow when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 100,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGK

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 9-53m., 10-16a. Low water, 3-25m., 3-53a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, final match.
Royal Bombay Golf Club Match.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Meeting of the Medical Profession, Presidency Association's office, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Crescent and King Arthur entered, and the steamer Rasrowa left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Shannon left the dock on Saturday.

ESCAPING FROM THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.—Govind Rowla, aged thirteen years, an inmate of the Sassoon Reformatory, is reported to have escaped from that institution, on Thursday last.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Raja of Wankaneer, accompanied by thirteen followers, carrying one gun and two swords, arrived in Bombay, on Friday morning, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow, at Chowpatty Road.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Rugoonath Ramji, a Hindu dock labourer, aged nineteen years, was, on Friday noon, engaged in taking coal on board a steam-ship lying in the British India Steam Navigation Company's dockyard, at Mazagon, when he accidentally overbalanced himself and fell into the coal bunker from a height of about twenty-five feet, sustaining a wound about two inches long on the left side, and other internal injuries which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of September last the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 4,077, among whom the number of new admissions was 1,119, classified as stated below, the average daily attendance being 136 :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	264	190	469	923
Mussalmans	42	39	93	174
Parsis	7	2	13	22
Other Castes.....	...	...	...	...
Total...	313	231	575	1,119

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT KHALASEE CHUCKLA.—Shaik Ismail Jungiee, a Mahomedan blacksmith, aged thirty-six years, residing at Lohar Chawl, Khalasee Chuckla, who was brutally stabbed, on Thursday noon, by Abdul Rahiman Fateh Mahomed, succumbed to the injuries on Saturday midnight at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The circumstances under which the murder was committed, have already been reported. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of the deceased, when the evidence of the woman Khateeza, the House Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and Dr. Sidney-Smith, was recorded. Dr. Sidney-Smith, who made a *post mortem* examination, described the wounds sustained by deceased, and was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to peritonitis consequent upon the wounds, which could have been inflicted with the knife produced in court. The inquiry was further adjourned till this afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, touching the death of Gungaram Yessoo, aged thirty years, a malee, employed in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Bhuleshwar. For the last three weeks deceased had been suffering from pain in the stomach, which made his life burdensome to him, and he often expressed himself to put an end to his existence in this world. He refused to take his food, and would not allow himself to be taken to any hospital, but tried some household remedies with no better result. About half-past 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a ramosee doing duty in an oart adjoining the Cathedral, heard as splash in the well in the compound, and on going near and looking in it with the aid of a lamp noticed the water disturbed. The ramosee informed the police, who dragged the well, and recovered the dead body of a man, which was subsequently identified to be that of the deceased. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HOSKING,)

OBSTRUCTING THE FLOW OF RAIN-WATER.

RAMCHANDRA YADNESHWAR LELE AND OTHERS VS. ANYA RAM PATEL.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. L. G. Fernandez, first class subordinate judge of Thana. Mr. G. K. Deshmukh appeared for the original defendant and appellant ; and Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for the original plaintiffs and respondents. It was contended in second appeal that the plaint did not disclose a good cause of action, a point which was not raised in both the lower courts, and no evidence on which was therefore taken in them. The court, without deciding it, held that the point ought not to be allowed to be raised for the first time in second appeal.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the courts judgment, said:—The plaint in the present case alleged that rain-water which fell on the defendant's land used to flow in a defined channel from thence on to the land of the plaintiffs ; and complained that the defendant had obstructed such flow and prevented the water from reaching the plaintiffs' land as theretofore. The plaintiffs rested their claim to the flow of the water on prescription. In neither of the lower courts was it contended that the right which the plaintiffs claimed, could not be acquired by prescription or that the plaint did not disclose a good cause of action. The defence was that the defendant did not disturb or prevent the flow of water as it had previously flowed. In second appeal, it has been argued before us that the plaint does not disclose a cause of action, the claim falling under clause (c) of section 17 of the Easement Act. I am at present inclined to think that the averments in the plaint are sufficient without alleging that the water accumulated in a basin or tank, and thence flowed in a defined channel on to the plaintiffs' land ; but whether that be so or not, there has been no inquiry into the nature and source of the flow on account of the plaintiff right in law not having been called in question in the lower courts ; and it would be impossible upon the materials before us to decide the point raised by Mr Deshmukh in the defendant's favour, and I, therefore, think that we ought not to allow it to be raised now for the first time in second appeal. My learned colleague thinks decidedly that the plaint does show a good cause of action, the averments being sufficient to take the case out of the exception contained in clause (c) of the 17th section of the Easement Act, which should be read disjunctively. We dismiss the appeal with costs.

DISPOSAL OF A CASE WITHOUT HEARING FULL EVIDENCE.

SHANKAR VISHRAM SHENVI GHURAYA VS. ARJUN RAMCHANDRA SHET KARPE.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. V. V. Wagle, first-class subordinate judge of Ratnagiri. Mr. Scott, with Mr. V. G. Bhandarker, appeared for the original defendant and appellant ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. G. B. Rele, appeared for the original plaintiff and respondent. It is undesirable to have a case disposed of without hearing the evidence of all witnesses whom the parties desire to call. Where, after evidence called by the plaintiff had been taken, the subordinate judge intimated to the parties that, having regard to the view which he took of that evidence, he did not think it necessary to examine all the witnesses for the defendant, and dismissed the suit, and the lower Appellate Court on that evidence reversed the decree and awarded the claim. It was held that when the judge in appeal was inclined to take a different view of the effect of the plaintiff's evidence, he ought to have given the defendant an opportunity of calling the witness which the subordinate judge in effect declined to take.

Sir Charles Farran in giving the court's judgment, said :—It is in our opinion undesirable to have a case disposed of without hearing the evidence of all witnesses whom the parties desire to call. Here the subordinate judge, during the progress of the case intimated to the parties that, having regard to the view which he took of the evidence called by the plaintiff he did not think it necessary to examine all the witnesses called for the defendant. We think that, after that intimation the defendant was not bound to go on calling witnesses, which the subordinate judge thought it unnecessary to examine. Though his pleader in his endorsement on the Darkhast of 10th July 1893, made long afterwards, stated that "it was not necessary to examine the remaining witnesses having regard to the evidence produced by the plaintiff," we do not see more in that than an acquiescence in the course adopted by the subordinate judge. When the judge in appeal was inclined to take a different view of the effect of the plaintiff's evidence, we think that he ought to have given the defendant an opportunity of calling the evidence, which the subordinate judge in effect declined to take. We are fortified in this view by the cases of Khuda Baksh vs. Imam Ali (I. L. R., 9 all., p. 339) and Ram Jevun Singh vs. Radha Pershad Singh (16 W. R., p. 109.) We reverse the decree and remand the case for a rehearing of the appeal after the defendant has been given an opportunity of having the witnesses, whom he proposed to examine, examined either in the court of the subordinate judge or by the Appellate Court as the Appellate Court may think fit. Costs, costs in the cause.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

AN extraordinary general meeting of members of the Association was held, on Saturday, at its registered office, Apollo Street, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing a special resolution to wind up the company voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. Mr. P. S. Kharegat, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The other directors are Messrs. J. E. Kees, D A. De Monte, J. L. Britto, Dhakjee Kashinath, H. F. Soares, and Mr. R. De Quadros. The proceedings were conducted in the Gujirati language.

Mr. M. R. De Quadros, one of the agents, read the following report of the directors :—The directors have convened this extraordinary general meeting of members for the purpose of considering the advisability of voluntarily winding up this company, as they believe such a course is advisable in the interests of all the unmarried members. This association was started in October 1894, and was registered in June 1895, when we had 2,400 members on the roll. In the first prospectus issued, one of the conditions was that every member who married and received a bonus, was to provide a subsitute in the place of the retiring member—this was the backbone of the society,—and it is a matter of great regret that the directors listened to the solicitations of a large number of intending members and struk off this safeguarding clause, the result of which has been that while 1,204 members married and received their bonuses during the last 14 months, only 200 new members have joined, thus reducing the number of members, including 387 defaulters, and their consequent removal from membership to 1,052, which is the present total number of members of the association on the roll. In the face of this great reduction and the heavy number of marriages which have occurred, and consequent large indebtedness of the members on account of marriage calls, it is impossible to satisfactorily carry on the company. The directors were at one time inclined to bring forward a reconstruction scheme, but owing to the large number of marriage associations, which have sprung up during the past 18 months, one outrivalling the other in offers of advantages, it was deemed advisable not to attempt a reconstruction of the company, but to suspend collections for September and to wind up the company, dividing "pro rata" the cash on hand and at the banks, amounting together to about Rs. 50,000, after satisfying and providing for all claims against the company, in respect of bonuses for marriages up to 31st August last and other liabilities, and this, we estimate, will give to all unmarried members on the roll a return of 8 annas per rupee, or perhaps a little more, on the total amount of their monthly contributions, and we are unanimously of opinion that under the above-mentioned circumstances, the best course to adopt is to voluntarily wind up this company, and a resolution to that effect will be brought forward at this general meeting.

It may be mentioned that the original estimate of marriages was based on the results of a similar association which had been started by the Parsis, but even if the basis of the percentage of marriages had slightly varied and a fair number of members had joined every month, Association would have prospered but, unfortunately, there have been very few applications for admission during the last four months, owing to the brake-down of some similar Association, causing thereby general distrust ; on the other hand, the percentage of marriages has been many times more than estimated. The bulk of the members who have joined and married consists of Parsis, and as the next year is not considered a propitious one for marriages, many, including children, married this year, which was an unfortunate circumstance for the company. In the event of the proposed resolution to wind up being passed, it will have to be confirmed at another general meeting to be held not before the lapse of a fortnight as required by the Indian Companies Act, and one or more liquidators will have to be appointed and their remuneration fixed. We are, however, glad to state that Mr. Michael R. de Quadros, the senior member of the agents' firm, is willing to undertake the liquidation without any remuneration, and it is believed the liquidation will be completed and the distribution of monies made in the next month, or, at the latest, before the end of the current year.

The chairman asked if any shareholders had any remarks to make on any explanations to require. He said that, under the circumstances which had arisen, he considered that a voluntary liquidatiou was the best stepto adopt in the interest of the members ; for to continue the business would entail further loss on the members.

Several shareholders raised certain points, and asked for explanation regarding them, which were fully given by the chairman. In answer to a member, the chairman said the agents' commission had amounted to Rs. 15,000, inclusive of office establishment and other expenses. The members had agreed to pay the agents 5 per cent.' commission with their eyes open. Mr. Dhakjee Kassinath, one of the directors, said that, under the circumstances, which had arisen, he thought that a voluntary liquidation was the best step to take ; and he had so advised his colleagues he would willingly give up all his fees as a director (Cheers.)

It was then proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Dhakjee Kassinath, and resolved, that the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

The chairman said that he had not received, and would not receive, any fees as a director. (Cheers.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, on Saturday, at the registered office, Dalal Street, Mr. Damodhardas Tapidas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report was as follows :—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and audited balance sheets of the accounts of the company, together with the abstracts of profit and loss accounts for the year ending 30th June 1896. During the year under report the only unfortunate event was the breaking out of a fire in the mill on the night of the 25th April last, which, in spite of all efforts to put it out, totally destroyed 4,992 mule spindles, and considerably injured the preparatory machinery for the same reducing, thereby the production of yarn by about 1,500 lbs. per day. The claim preferred on account of this loss on the Insurance companies interested in this fire has been settled. 3,072 ring twist spindles which were ordered out with the additional preparatory machinery, have arrived and are being fitted up. The mills now consist of 17,828 ring spindles, 15,004 mule spindles, and 431 looms. In consequence of a continued depression in the cloth market it was thought advisable to stop nearly half the numbsr of looms. Under the advice of experts, your directors are making arrangements to order out one new Engine of about 1,200 H.P. in place of the two compound engines now at work. A reference to the balance-sheets will shew that the company has made a profit of Rs. 1,34,445-3-9, including the balance of Rs. 875-1-10 brought forward from last year's account, and after deducting Rs. 2,000, carried to the Insurance fund account in pursuance of the terms of the articles of association. Out of this said sum your directors paid Rs. 35,820 as an "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share for the half-year ending 31st December 1895, and have deducted Rs. 24,000 for depreciation of machinery. The balance of profit now available for distribution is therefore Rs. 74,625-3-9, which they recommend to be appropriated as follows :—Dividend at Rs. 40 per share, Rs. 71,640 ; bonus to company's employes, Rs. 2,000 ; carrying forward to next year's account, Rs. 985-3-9. Your mill, together with the local stock-in-trade, is insured to the extent of Rs. 21,70,000. Two of your present directors, Messrs. Jehangirji Hormusji and Gordhandas Shewram retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

THE directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share was declared. Messrs. Jehangirjee Hormusjee and Gordhandas Shewram, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. The same auditors were re-appointed. Thanks were accorded to the directors and to the secretaries and treasurers for their able management of the company's affairs ; and the customary compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Arabia s—300 bales wool, G Toolsidas ; 1138 cwt coir yarns, Runchordas Khetsey and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Shannon s—6 cwt ivory, Ebram Passaya and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—3 cwt myrabollams, Bauer and Krause.
FOR GENOA.
D'Balduino s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 800 cwt old iron, Goolam Hossen Malcobhoy ; 600 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
FOR NAPLES
D'Balduino s—933 cwt castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
FOR VENICE.
Medusa s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
FOR FIEUME.
Medusa s—110 bales cotton, Gil and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Kt of St John s—250 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 50 bales twist, B Jamsetjee ; 24½ cwt gallnuts, Motabhoy Moola Essabhoy.
Letimbro s—40 bales old iron, G Dayabhoy ; 50 bales twist Yan Shun and Co ; 100 bales twist, P F Talati ; 175 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 300 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Kt of St John s—140 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.
Letimbro s—30 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 400 bales twist, Tata and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Kt of St John s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Nairung s—120 bales cotton, P E Gazder ; 329 bales cotton, L Amooluckchand.
Matiana s—100 bales cotton, Phiroz C Setna.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Commander-in-Chief has so far recovered from his recent accident that he is once more out and about.

MORE grain looting and rioting occurred at Agra on Tuesday evening, and the next day the cantonment police made above a dozen arrests. But the prospect of going to jail has no fears for the half-starved people, and they are getting very bold.

IN exercise of the power conferred by the Madras District Municipalities Act, H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the Chingleput Union to be a Municipality from this date (1st October). The Municipality will consist of the areas included within the Nattam Chingleput, Gundur, and Melwaiyur villages, excluding certain portions thereof. The maximum number of Municipal Councillors to be appointed for the present will be 12, none of whom shall be elected, the Chairman being appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

CAPTAIN G. W. S. FRYER, Examiner of Ordnance and Clothing Accounts, Madras, having been transferred to Calcutta for duty under the orders of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, leaves for Calcutta this evening. He will be succeded here by Lieutenant Donnan.

MR. RENNIE, Sessions Judge of Lahore, has on appeal acquitted the defendants found guilty of keeping a gambling-house in Lahore city. In the judgment he says that he had little doubt that a little quiet gambling was going on, but to indulge in a quiet private gamble was not an offence. It went on in every club and mess in India, and it would be an intolerable interference with one's privacy if for every quiet gamble one was to be liable to domiciliary visits from the police.

THE Kachin rude and udcultured though he may be, is said to be singularly sensitive where he thinks his dignity is concerned. A curious story is told of a man of Pan Ma who notified to all his friends that he had changed his name and desired to be called by a new and high-sounding appellation. Things went smoothly enough in his own village, but he chanced one day to visit the big bazar at Namkham. A Palaung friend, ignorant of what had occurred, addressed him in all friendliness by his old name. His dignity was so deeply wounded that he demanded and obtained fifteen rupees as a solatium. If the money had not been paid a blood feud would probably have been started. The Palaung "lay low" for years, but he had his revenge, for he eventually appealed to the British Political to help him to regain his lost rupees. The Kachin paid up under pressure, but asserted that the refunding of the money meant social ruin to him. It is not related whether he adopted yet another name to cover his discomfiture.

A STEP which has been long contemplated is about to be carried out in the Southern Chin Hills. The battalion of native infantry now in garrison there will be withdrawn in January, their place being taken by the military police. To admit of this arrangement four companies of military police will be drawn from other parts of Burma and added to the Northern Chin Hills Battalion ; while the military garrison in Burma will be reduced by one regiment of native infantry during the ensuing trooping season.

IT is probable that the railway line just sanctioned from Mymensingh to Jamalpore will be extended to Suburnakhali.

THE Government of India have approved the proposal to allow the Deputy Director-General of the Post Office in India to stay at Simla for five months in the year.

WE learn that Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, who is now in England, has arranged with the Clarendon Press for the publication of his new edition of Abbe Dubois' description of the manners, institutions, and ceremonies of the Hindus. This edition, translated from the French, as was stated in the lecture Mr. Beauchamp delivered before the Presidency College Literary Society, has been compared with the later French manuscripts in the records in Fort St. George, and contains notes, corrections, and additions in addition to a biography of the Abbe.

THE Calcutta Trades Association has followed up the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with an earnest request to the local Government that prompt steps will be taken to secure Calcutta against the visitation of the bubonic plague. The committee of the Association urge that the precautionary measures recommended by Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer, should be adopted in their entirety. The Health Officer has issued a circular addressed to medical practitioners asking them to assist him by giving the earliest possible intimation of any case of the plague coming under their noice to enable prompt steps to be taken to stamp out the disease.

THE following is the first tour of Major-General Grant, Inspector-General of Cavalry. He is to leave Simla on October 11th to stay at Umballa from the 12th to the 14th, to inspect the 18th Hussars at Muttra from the 15th to the 17th, to inspect the 5th Lancers at Deesa from the 18th to the 21st, to inspect the 3rd Bombay Cavalry at Agar from the 23rd to the 27th, to inspect the 1st Central India Horse at Mhow from the 28th to November 1st, to inspect the 20th Hussars at Saugor from November 2nd to the 5th, to inspect the 14th Bengal Lancers at Ahmednagar from the 7th to the 8th. With the Remount Department at Sirur from the 8th to the 12th, to inspect the 4th Bombay Cavalry at Bellary from the 13th to the 18th, to inspect the 1st Madras Lancers at Secundrabad from the 18th to the 25th, to inspect the 19th Hussars and the 3rd Madras Cavalry at Bengalore from the 27th to December 1st, to inspect the 4th Bengal Cavalry at Meerut from the 2nd to the 9th. With the regiments in camp at the Hyderabad Contingent camp in the Berars from the 11th to the 21st, and to reach Umballa, where there is a halt for Christmas, on the 23rd December.

A MEETING was held at Delhi on Tuesday to devise means of alleviating the distress in the station. Donations were called for, and upward of Rs. 5,000 collected. Lala Jawahir Lala, the originator of the scheme, gave Rs. 1,000, Captain Davies, Deputy Commissioner, Rs. 200, and Rai Bahadur Ram Kishen and Shribshan Dass, Rs. 500 each. Captain Davies was appointed president of the fund, and Mr. F. Hurley secretary.

A DEPUTATION waited upon Mr. Hurry, Deputy-Commissioner of Lahore, on Tuesday, and it is understood that the octroi on grain will be temporarily suspended. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says this step, if it is to benefit the people, must be accompanied by an agreement that the bazaar rates are to be simultaneously made easier. A petition signed by hundreds of Lahore natives refers to the greed of wheat-sellers, who are selling wheat at about 10 seers, and gram at about 11 seers per rupee. At last *fasal* time it is well-known the bunniahs purchased wheat at the rate of 17 and 18 seers and gram at 25 and 26 seers. The poorer class of people are suffering extremely, and many are dying of starvation.

ONE of the difficulties which our officers had to deal with in the Northern Shan States, for some time after they came under control, was the constant feuds between Shans and Kachins. These were invariably accompanied by bloodshed and the peace of the country was often disturbed without any warning. The Shan is a masterful man when he has dealings with the rude hill tribes and he cares little for abstract justice. Two years ago a change of policy was made in the administration of the Kachin tracts. All Kachin villages were ordered to be withdrawn from the control of Shan headman, and this step has now been carried out with one small exception. It is officially reported that the new system has worked well throughout, and that as one result no collisions occurred between Shans and Kachins last year. Wherever it is possible, the villages are given headmen of their own race, and this seems to put an effectual stop to tribal feuds. The Shans may not altogether like the arrangement, but they have had to accept it ; and the English officer finds the Kachin, at any rate, more easy to manage.

AN inquiry has just been concluded by the District Judge into the conduct of one Sitaram, Brahmin, alleged to be a legal tout. He has been called upon to show cause why he should not be proclaimed under section 36 of the Legal Practitioners Act.

AT a meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners, on Thursday, the Vice-Chairman said that, according to instructions, the Health Officer has taken rigorous steps to cleanse the dirtiest and most congested parts of the town, *viz.*, the Barra Bazaar, and 200 coolies and about 60 carts in addition to the ordinary cleansing staff have been engaged. If the disease at Bombay proves to be bubonic plague the Commissioners would take drastic measures to ward it off.

PRIVATE FINNIGAN, of the Manchesters, broke the record at the Calcutta swimming bath on Thursday evening. Johnson in 1893 did three lengths (100 yards) in something over 1 minute and 23 seconds, Batho in the same year completing the distance in 1 minute 17 3-5 seconds. Since 1893 Batho has held the record, but on Thursday evening Finnigan covered the distance in 1 minute 12¼ seconds.

THE retirement is announced of Mr. William Crook, of the Indian Civil Service (N.-W. P.), in which province he served the whole of his time—about 25 years. Mr. Crook was a great lover of ethnology, and popular and religious folklore. He wrote more than one interesting manual on these and kindred subjects, and up to the time of his leaving the country on furlough a year ago he regularly edited a publication known in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as "Notes and Queries."

IN the Football Tournament at Murree the Gordons beat the Devons by one goal to love and the Argylls beat the Seaforths by two goals to one.

THE case against the two merchants charged under section 486, Penal Code, at the instance of Joseph Rodgers and Sons will be heard on the 9th instant.

IF the area affected by the scarcity in the N.-W. P. and Punjab becomes very large, it is certain that the relief works will have to take the shape of local railways. There are several minor schemes which may thus have an unexpected chance of being made. Such are the Bareilly-Soron extension of 63 miles, the Ghazibad-Moradabad of 130 miles and the Moradabad-Ramnagar of 47 miles and the Shikohabad-Farukhabad of 68 miles in these Provinces ; and the Ludhiana-Ferozpore of 76 miles and the Hoshiarpur-Jullunder-Kapurthala of 40 miles in the Punjab. The chord line from Rewari junction to Phaleara might also be considered as one which could be begun, and State funds might have to be diverted from projects greater than these The symmetry of the railway construction programme would be affected, but the important point would be to give the people work, and at the same time minimise the extraordinary expenditure. Each line we have mentioned would serve a useful purpose in the matter of cross-country connections, and when finished would certainly yield a handsome return on the capital outlay.

THE Sessions Judge at Rawalpindi has sentenced to penal servitude for life the man who broke into the house of Mr. W. L. Blount, at Murree, in August last and inflicted a severe knife wound on Mrs. Blount.

THE Transport Committee, which was to meet at Rawalpindi under the presidentship of Mr. Thorburn, has been postponed till next spring.

WE are glad to hear that the fever has now completely left Sir Alfred Croft, and that he has removed to his own house in Auckland Road, Darjiling. Dr. Cobb, who has been in close attendance on him, has returned to Calcutta.

THE Government to India are by no means at the end of their trouble with the Amir over the Mohmand question. It is becoming apparent that Afghan influence is being extended over the Eastern clans right up to the border at Michni. There can be no possible justification for this action.

THE Artillery practice camps in the Bengal Command this season are fixed as follows : Mirzapore, 10th to 30th November ; Unao, 30th December to 15th January ; Gurgaon, 2nd January to 25th January ; Jhansi, 15th January to 30th January ; and Pur Siege Operations, 1st February to 22nd February.

THE Jodhpore week is to come off this Christmas, instead of in March at the end of the cold weather. The prospectus as usual includes a polo tournament and pigsticking competition, along with the Trevor Horse and Cattle Fair. All sportsmen cannot get away to Calcutta for Christmas week, and a good many are sure to find their way to Jeypore to enjoy the hospitalities of the Durbar.

WITH regard to our recent remarks as to a seismic survey of India, it appears that European scientists are anxious to acquire knowledge as to the passage of earthquake shocks from Japan and the Further East to Western countries. The terrible convulsions which occur in the Japanese islands have, it is believed, a direct bearing upon disturbances in other parts of the globe, and close observations may serve to show what the connection is.

APPARENTLY observes the *Pioneer* there has been rather more than the usual amount of difficulty in getting the everyday business of the country through the India Office during the present dead season. As Indian affairs cannot be got to stand altogether still, even for the enlarged Durga Pujas, to which the British nation now-a-days so religiously gives itself up, the Secretary of State's Councillors have to take their holidays in rotation through the summer, arranging matters so that a sufficient number of them shall be within hail of London to form a quorum for the despatch of any business that does not admit of being put off. But these arrangements do not take account of possible casualties : and the climate of England in August and September appears to be peculiarly deadly to Members of the India Council, continually compelling them at any hazard to get away to inconvenient resorts in North Britain and elsewhere, whence with the best will in the world they cannot attend the sudden summons. On one occasion the situation was just saved by the appearance of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who though on holiday had received a whip and hastened to town to prevent the meeting falling through. The foundations of the difficulty were laid when the Secretary of State was empowered to reduce the numbers of the Council to a minimum of ten. The strength of a quorum should have been reduced *pari passu*, but this was overlooked, and consequently what could have been managed easily enough among a Council of fifteen becomes a tax, in the holiday season, on a Council of only eleven members.

SEVERAL volumes of Mr. Fisher Unwin's "Story of the Nations" Series have reappeared in German, French, and Italian translations. More noteworthy, however, is the fact that one or two have found their way into the Gujarati tongue and character, primarily for the benefit of the young native prince of that country. The latest instance is Mr. Arthur Gilman's "Rome." Mr. W. Miller, author of "The Balkans," the latest book of the series, has received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone in acknowledgment of an advance copy ; "Dear Sir,—I thank you sincerely for the volume I have just received. It promises to be of great utility and interest, and the portion relating to Montenegro redeems us from something like a national disgrace in not having in the English tongue any history of the most heroic people in Europe.—I remain, &c., W. E. Gladstone."

REPORTS have been received at Madrid stating that the Philippine insurgents were intrenched in considerable force between Manila and Cavite, and the Spanish troops delayed to attack till the arrival of the reinforcements expected immediately from Mindanao. The Minister of the Colonies states that persons of importance have been arrested, but refuses the names. A Madrid journal announces that four prisoners have been sentenced to death by court-martial and shot, while two hundred rebels have been transported. The rumour that German merchants were among those compromised has been confirmed. The Home Government is despatching marines, and if General Blanko needs cavalry several squadrons will be despatched.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'nade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	88 44	86 69	93 2	87 11
Friday, Oct. 2.....	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total ..	88 44	86 69	93 2	87 11
Total fall to Oct. 2 1895...	73 50	62 93	64 9	63 91
Total fall to Oct. 2 1894...	87 1	73 18	74 13	63 76

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June. to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·320	E	4	97·6	72·5	45	..	7·44	...
Sirsa.....	29·767	SE	7	103·8	79·5	27	..	9·06	...
Delhi	29·814	NE	3	98·7	71·4	50	..	20·76	—15·46
Agra	29·922	SW	5	100·0	75·3	42	..	10·89	—16·06
Cawnpore ...	29·796	C	2	101·9	71·6	57	..	12·99	...
Allahabad...	29·788	WNW	2	105·1	71·3	43	..	19·84	—15·64
Jhansi.....	29·813	SW	3	104·8	76·2	41	..	30·60	—6·51
Jacobabad..	29·834	C	6	102·5	70·6	25	..	1·35	—0·98
Karachi	29·860	W	12	90·3	76·0	75	..	13·07	+0·99
Jeypore	29·845	NW	5	103·6	74·5	38	..	11·45	—15·00
Ajmere	29·836	W	9	99·9	71·7	41	..	24·36	+4·57
Deesa	29·862	SW	7	102·9	71·0	58	..	25·14	—0·49
Ahmedabad	29·871	NNW	3	99·7	73·1	79	..	31·90	...
Bhuj	29·810	WNW	14	102·6	75·9	62	..	19·38	+5·32
Rajkot	29·866	WNW	6	99·9	73·7	59	..	38·30	+10·85
Veraval	29·874	WNW	7	85·1	79·3	85	..	16·87	...
Neemuch	29·867	WSW	11	97·8	73·6	47	..	28·96	—1·28
Indore.....	29·880	NNW	2	97·6	69·6	60	..	26·98	—5·03
Sangor	29·834	W	2	97·3	73·1	51	..	37·15	—7·39
Jubbulpore ...	29·849	S	1	97·0	69·6	69	..	65·35	+10·11
Hoshangabad.....	29·875	Calm	1	97·4	72·1	62	..	41·39	—10·51
Khandwa ...	29·878	SSW	4	100·7	73·1	61	..	33·54	+3·59
Raipur	29·846	SW	5	96·9	75·1	71	..	62·28	+15·62
Nagpur	29·856	Calm	1	98·8	71·6	60	..	50·27	+6·95
Amraoti.....	29·857	WSW	1	100·3	74·8	48	..	29·61	—2·05
Akola	29·851	W	2	101·8	72·2	55	..	25·35	—6·29
Surat.....	29·865	Calm	C	90·1	78·1	83	..	43·04	+8·73
Malegaon ...	29·880	WNW	5	99·9	74·1	67	..	22·74	+1·79
Bombay.....	29·879	NE	8	89·4	78·0	81	0·01	86·86	+16·53
Poona	29·894	Calm	6	96·0	69·4	71	..	25·85	+5·94
Ahmednagar	29·863	NE	4	96·4	70·4	57	..	15·69	...
Aurangabad.....	29·867	Calm	3	97·9	74·2	49	..	27·30	...
Sholapur ...	29·884	Calm	4	98·7	70·0	46	..	10·04	—15·53
Ratnagiri ...	29·848	NW	5	88·4	77·9	83	..	69·41	—36·11
Belgaum	29·850	ENE	8	88·2	64·8	86	..	57·75	+20·46
Goa	29·838	NW	6	86·0	76·4	91	0·01	71·60	...
Karwar	29·833	W	4	86·2	72·5	90	1·10	101·96	—14·28
Mangalore..	29·824	ESE	4	87·3	74·9	83	0·42	116·06	+13·08
Calicut	29·810	NNE	7	85·2	75·0	90	0·87	93·92	+13·61
Cochin	29·819	C	M	86·7	75·7	85	0·07	84·13	+10·84
Bangalore...	29·847	ENE	7	84·3	69·8	89	...	14·87	—4·81
Secunderabad.....	29·872	E	4	94·6	70·4	62	...	19·70	—6·52
Masulipatam.	29·874	WSW	2	91·1	76·1	79	..	22·90	—1·65
Bellary	29·848	E	2

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Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
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Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras
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ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 110¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was 1½ per cent. higher, at 117. The Bank of England rate remained at 3 per cent.; but the market rates of discount were reduced by 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper—say to 2 per cent., all round. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £62¼. The price of Bar Silver remained at 30 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was still quoted at 65 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·85¼ dollars. A small amount of extra Council Bills on Bombay was allotted at the previous rate of 1s. 2¼d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was put up 1-32d., say to 1s. 2 3-32d. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day, about £50,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England. Consols and Indian Sterling loan are unaltered, as also are 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities and the price of Bar Silver. The market rate of discount has been further reduced 1-8th on short London Bills; but advanced to the same extent on six months' sight, Indian Bank Paper at 1 7-8 and 2 1-8 per cent., respectively. The weekly shipment of Specie are given as £120,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold, all for Bombay. Francs are quoted ¼ per cent. lower in Paris, at 101¼; Paris Exchange on London being a shade lower, at fcs. 25·16¼.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 39s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market strong; and Brown Rapeseed at 37¾s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to the same ports, market strong. To-day Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted at 41s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market strong; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 39½s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment to the same ports, market strong; Brown Rapeseed, at 37¾d. sellers, same shipment to the same ports, market firm; and Linseed at 34½s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm.

In the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, the price of spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d., to 4 11-16d. per lb; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4¼d. for October deliveries, and 4 3-8d. for February-March. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals were 1-32d. lower in all grades. The market closed firm, Surats and Arrivals quiet; Sales 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady. 40s Mule Twist was quoted at 7¼d. per lb.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 8,000 bales more than for the week preceding at 60,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers 6,000 bales less, at 51,000 bales; the Imports were 20,000 bales more at 45,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 26,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 412,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed easier; Surats and Arrivals quiet; Sales 7,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians; Imports *nil*. Spot prices have not changed; but American Arrivals are 1-32d. lower. The Manchester market has remained steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 8 3-8 cents per lb.; but January Futures were 5 points higher, at 8·22 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

To-day the price of spot Cotton in New York has remained at 8 3-8 cents per lb. January Futures being 6 points lower, at 8·16 points. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 41,000, bales; compared with 35,000 bales last year, and 38,000 bales the year before on the corcesponding day. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 1,360,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been dull to-day with next to nothing doing, exporters having bought only 200 Poolgaum, at Rs. 188; while the Mills have taken 100 Karanja at Rs. 188½; and 150 Pachora, at Rs. 176 per candy. Prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have reopened to-day for business, and both have been firm in tone with a moderate business passing for export, the only change in prices, however, having been an advance of 2 annas per cwt. in those of *Linseed*, at Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	740	bales.
Wheat	4,527	cwts.
Linseed	2,622	"
Rapeseed	8,301	"
Gingellyseed	1,755	"
Poppyseed	1,282	"
Castorseed	2,370	"
Rice	4,679	"

FREIGHTS.—This market is firm but, shippers are not coming forward freely at the enhanced rates, and no further business to speak of has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened again quiet but steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but very little business has been reported in either direction and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1'50½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 106 1-16 for Money and 106 for Account, at which it remained all day in a quiet market for 3½ per Cents, closing for this denomination on the same level; with three per Cents quoted at 102.

SHARES.—This market has been almost lifeless to-day, the only movement having been in Mill shares, in which we note the following changes:—Bombay Cotton and Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 50 each; and Empress, Rs. 15; at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.
Good Dhollera 3 24-32
The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62½
Bar Silver	30 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	60,000	Bales.
" " " Surats	2,400	"
" " Imports of Cotton	45,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	412,000	"
" " Surats	38,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, OCT. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here yesterday evening.
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this evening.
SUEZ, OCT. 2.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.
HONGKONG, OCT. 2.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here, from Bombay, this evening.
OCT. 3.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Canton left here this afternoon for London.
COLOMBO, OCT. 4.
German mail steamer Stuttgart, from Australia, arrived.
Mail steamers Arcadia, from Aden, and Shanghai, from China, arrived.
Mail steamer Khedive, from Bombay, arrived

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 22nd September 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,00
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 19th Sept. 1896	9,134,20
Balance to be remitted from 20th September 1896 to 31st March 1897	7,365,80

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—September 11, at The Shrubbery, Darjeeling, India, wife of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, of a daughter.
SNOW—September 13, at 9, Vicarage-gardens, Kensington, W., wife of P. C. H. Snow, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MATTHEWS—STUART—September 5, at St Thomas's, Portman-square, by the Rev. T. R Hine-Haycock, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Fanshawe, Eric Stuart, second son of James Henry Matthews, of 9, Mandeville-place, W., and Rippledene, Sunbury-on-Thames, to Alice, elder daughter of Harry Stuart, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

ARDEN—September 15, at Feydey, Leysin-sur-Aigle, Switzerland, Mary Isabella (Chelly), eldest daughter of the Rev. A. H. Arden, Missionery of the C.M.S., Madras.
BURNETT—September 9, at East Southsea, Minnie, only daughter of the late John Burnett, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.
RIVAZ—September 16, at Watford Place, Watford, Henry Tulli Rivaz, Barrister-at-law, Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore, Punjab, youngest son of the late John T. Rivaz, Esq., of Watford Place, Watford, Berks.
SINCLAIR—July 23, at Ashurst, Palmerston North, New Zealand, soon after arrival from India, Theodosia Harriet, widow of W. H. Sinclair, Esq., formerly of Morton Manor, Brading, Isle of Wight.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BETTS—September 30, at No. 3, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Lester Betts, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—September 25, at his residence, Westerfield, Ootacamund, William Hamilton Atkinson, late Manager, Commissariat Department, Port Blair.
WILSON—September 27, at Cawnpore, suddenly, Ellen Wilson, wife of Conductor W. Wilson, Commissariat Transport Department, aged 31.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1896.

SOME of our local alarmists would do well to take a lesson in sobriety of expression from the Government of India when speaking of the outbreak of bubonic fever in this city. In telegraphing to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy states that "true bubonic plague exists in the Mandvie quarter of Bombay, and that about eleven deaths from it are daily taking place." Exception may be taken to the collocation of the words "true plague" when speaking of a mild type of disease from which eleven deaths a day take place in a city of nearly a million of inhabitants. There seems to be something very like a contradiction in terms between the "plague" and "mild." The word plague conjures up in the minds of the average layman the idea of a fell disease slaying its thousands, and a vision of carts going round the grass-grown streets, while the carters cry "Bring forth your dead." The imagination of the English-speaking race has received an indelible impression of the hopeless despair, the immeasurable calamity inseparable from the visitation which unpeopled London in the reign of Charles II., a reign which nevertheless is remembered in history and tradition as that of the Merry Monarch. It has never occurred to the critics of later centuries that the historian of the Great Plague of London was also the biographer of Robinson Crusoe. If the fact had been remembered it is possible that the imagination which created Crusoe and invented all the details of his varied experiences in a desolate Island could scarcely have failed to influence the hue and texture of the other more gruesome chronicle. Of the universal acceptance of the Defoe legend and its hold on even the professional mind, in which the sceptical spirit is so widely diffused, we have an example in the observations addressed to the Calcutta Municipality by Dr. Simpson, the Medical Officer of that city, on the result of a telegram announcing the presence of the plague in Mandvie. It is true that the alarmists at this side had given forth as ascertained facts that three hundred victims had already been cut off, and that wild panic prevailed in the city, people flying in thousands into distant countries—these additional touches no doubt helped to throw Dr. Simpson a little off his guard; he might not have been even more circumspect had he known that at that time there had been ten, not three hundred deaths, and of cases twenty-seven. But as it was the mention of plague recalled the pages of Defoe, and the members of the Municipality were informed that six thousand a week perished in London, and the whole population disappeared. Had the scientific term for the present visitation been used by the learned doctors, the Health Officers in Calcutta would have waited for a verification of this supposed mortality before suggesting that Bombay should be isolated and railway communication between the two cities suspended. The term bubonic fever is not only scientifically exact; it has the great merit of eliminating the element of legend, and enabling people to keep their heads on such occasions as the present. For that reason we regret that the Viceroy should have, doubtless through inadvertence, used the word plague that conveys to the ordinary mind a good deal more than the idea of a form of typhoid with glandular complications, the deaths from which number eleven in a population of nine or ten lakhs. But with that exception his Excellency's cablegram to Lord George Hamilton contrasts very favourably indeed with the exaggerated statements in which certain medical men in this city spoke of the same outbreak. At the last meeting of the Standing Committee there was a gratifying absence of the spirit of complication which seemed to possess some of the members on Wednesday week. It is to be hoped that the meeting of the Municipal Corporation this afternoon will of two such examples choose the latter and the better. A formidable list of notices of motion bearing on this unwelcome visitation, and no doubt on its every aspect, will be fully discussed. That is quite right and very natural, though there are considerations which recommend not speech, but action, on such an occasion. But as speeches and many speeches must inevitably be made with a conscientious desire to leave nothing unsaid, it may not be amiss to suggest that the public will be better served by practical recognition of the necessity of making good what is amiss in the sanitation of the city, than by eloquent amplifications of the danger with which we have to deal. There has been a regrettable and highly mischievous disposition in some quarters to magnify the peril beyond all semblance of the reality. The public have been told that the "plague is now raging" in Bombay, and it is predicted with the confidence of absolute ignorance of the actual facts of the situation that the mail steamers will be transferred from this port to Karachi. Utterances of this kind should find no echo in the Municipal Hall. They tend to create panic, and are injurious to the trade and industries by which the city prospers and its vast population lives.

If we were to choose between the motions which will be submitted to the Corporation to-day, we should be strongly inclined to prefer that of Dr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, for the simple reason that it recommends what is excellent, and what is being already done, so far as the means admit. We have dwelt on the importance of treating all the undrained wards as Mandvie is being treated; the gullies should be flushed, the town sweepings should be removed as speedily as possible, and the Corporation should sanction the necessary outlay. The one difficulty is that a sufficient number of men cannot be induced under present conditions to come to work so that all the gullies in the city can be cleaned and flushed, and all the town sweepings removed without delay. But so far as this ideal can be attained by a reasonable increase of pay and temporary additions to the regular staffs of the Drainage and Health Departments, it has everything to recommend it. We cannot see that the work on hand will be much advanced by the proposals of Dr. Viegas and Mr. J. C. Jamsetjee, that reports, and yet again reports, should be obtained from the Municipal Executive as to the exact amount of filth in every gully and sewer, and as to whether it has been imported, and if so from what port it has come and the causes which have led to its importation. All that can wait. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta's motion that one qualified medical man—we beg pardon—a qualified medical gentleman, shall be appointed for each ward of the city on a salary of Rs. 250 a month and the designation of Assistant Health Officer to the Water Superintendent should report on the sanitary condition of the ward and otherwise assist the Health Officer, will doubtless receive the respectful attention of the Corporation and the cordial approval of the strong medical element which formsso notable a partof it. A doctor is president and a doctor is chairman of the Committee. The suggestion that the new Assistant Health Officers should be appointed after competitive examination does not recommend this proposal to practical people. The Health Department would be weighed down by an influx of men without any special knowledge of the duties to be performed and not selected with any reference to personal experience or aptitude. Besides where is the necessity of making appointments? The Municipal Commissioner has already engaged three medical men to assist the Health Officer; the Government, through the Surgeon-General, has lent two Assistant-Surgeons and four Hospital Assistants. If more be required the Government will gladly supply them. The services of medical men can always be obtained from Government in times of epidemic. It is generally felt that the appointments proposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta would not aid in effecting sanitary reforms unless simultaneously certain provisions of the Municipal Act be amended. As matters stand, the Assistant Health Officers whom it it is proposed to appoint would be powerless to deal with nuisances, however foul, on private property. They could institute no prosecution and their evidence would be inadmissible by reason of their being Municipal servants. What is urgently required is a strengthening of the hands of the executive by a revision of the Act which guarantees immunity to the worst offenders against every principle of sanitation.

THE riots that have occurred in the North-West and in the Central Provinces in consequence of the high price of grain, have not been altogether without their counterpart in this Presidency. Dhulia, the place in Khandeish chiefly known to the outside world as the scene of a fatal religious riot, has only escaped a similar calamity from another cause, by the prudent foresight of the Government authorities there. The grain dealers, in view of the poor prospects of the coming crop, raised their prices very considerably. They thereby caused great discontent amongst the populace, to whose entreaties for a reduction of prices no heed was taken, on the ground that wholesale dealers would make no alteration in their charges. Consequently the poor people threatened to loot the shops, and made some preparations to do so. But before putting the threat into execution, they were warned by the Collector, Mr. Cumine, that they would be severely punished if they made any unlawful attempt to take food-stuffs from the grain shops. At the same time, the Collector did his best to bring the wholesale dealers to reason, by privately pointing out to them the danger with which the retailers of grain were threatened, and drawing the obvious moral that prices should be reduced. The Bannias replied that their stocks were so very small that they could not bring down the rates. However, when they were informed that the Collector would not give a guarantee that failing a lowering of prices, the authorities could draft a sufficient force into the town to protect the shops, the dealers thought better of it. They suddenly discovered that their stocks were not so low after all, and forthwith made reductions in their prices which enabled the retailers to sell at a lower rate and thereby greatly mollified the public anger. We learn that in other places of the Presidency the authorities have had no little difficulty in appeasing the strong feeling of the people in regard to enhancements of rates for grain, and that both at Parola and Jelgaon, in the Khandeish Collectorate, grain riots on a small scale have occurred. Stocks are fairly plentiful, but the Bannias are anticipating a year of scarcity, and therefore consider themselves justified in making hay while the autumn sun shines, and the autumn showers do not put in an appearance. The prospects are certainly as discouraging as they can well be, both for grain and cotton. The reports from up-country show that the only portion of the cotton area where any amount of rain has fallen within the last week or so, is Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, where the fall has been between three and four inches. We learn that one of the leading export houses has informed its clients at Home that the cotton crop is not likely to be more than an eight or nine anna one—in other words, that it will not exceed fifty or sixty per cent. of an ordinary yield. Naturally enough under these circumstances the price of mill shares continues to decline. Other crops beside cotton are suffering greatly from the drought, but after all the outlook is not entirely hopeless. Rain has fallen of late in Southern India, the North-East monsoon having set in, and the storms may travel northward. In any case the supply of fodder is ample, thanks to the plentiful rain of the first half of the monsoon, and there is not much cause for apprehension as to a water famine. Even if the worst comes to the worst, there is no reason to fear a recurrence of the terrible mortality occasioned by the famine in Southern India twenty years ago. Since then thousands of miles of railways have been constructed; other means of communication have been made; vast areas of previously barren soil have been irrigated; and other means have been employed to ensure the country against a repetition of the horrors of 1876-7. Almost every succeeding season there has been a partial failure of the rains in one Province or another. But improved means of communication and prompt measures for dealing with the distress have prevented local scarcity from developing into a general famine. It is only when the rainfall partially fails in nearly all parts of the country that such a visitation has to be feared. Native astrologers, basing their theories on traditional observation of heavens, state that if rain falls within the five days, a famine will be averted, but if long-hoped-for downfall does not come after that time, it will, in their view, be o avail in staying the threatened evil.

THE press of Manilla is under strict ce ship, and thus it happens that details of rising in the Philippines have hitherto not f light. The *Comercio* has at length br silence, and tells us that the conspiracy wa stigated by "a few evil-disposed persons sought to take advantage of the present tressed condition of Spain." The Gover General and the Archbishop endeavoured quell by admonishing the ringleaders, but t exhortations were of no avail, and it was la for them they escaped with whole skins. A c pany of riflemen might have arrested or the whole lot down. But the two magnates ferred their own methods, and a few days the whole country was swarming with surgents who had sworn blood-brotherh They commenced plundering and loot killing those who resisted. Even after this Governor-General offered a pardon to all surrendered within forty-eight hours. none came in, and martial law was proclai on Aug. 30. In response the rebels attac Manilla, but were repulsed by the garri They then, between five and six hund strong, badly armed, only a few having r kets. The rebels left many dead on the fi and the troops took from thirty to f prisoners. The Government forces lost on few wounded, and the Native troops showed the least hesitation in shooting down the reb Early in September the province of Cavite in a state of revolt, the rebels taking session of quantities of arms and ammuni and overpowering the police. A Spanish vol teer force was raised, and many Spanis enrolled themselves for service, and t with the Garrison of Manilla succeeded defeating the insurgents with a loss twenty killed and ten prisoners. A pri letter goes further than this, and tell a "Black Hole of Manilla." He writes "Over 100 of them (rebels), some say 169, up in small room under bastions of Sebastian 'Intra Muros' on Monday night. water: one small window. Fifty-four fo dead in the morning. With those priso since died, said to total 70. Arrests shootings keeping populace in awful funk. only fear we have is of Native troops joi rebels—*then good bye*! Spanish volunt number about

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF THE TSAR AND TSARINA FROM BALMORAL.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

Their Imperial Majesties the Tsar and Tsarina left Balmoral, last night, for Portsmouth, where the Channel Squadron of thirty-one vessels is assembled. The Squadron will form an escort to the Imperial Yacht half-way to Cherbourg. Their Majesties will sleep to-night on board the Yacht, which will sail early to-morrow morning.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO PARIS.

OCT. 5.

Immense and splendid preparations for the visit of the Tsar and Tsarina to Paris are being made, all classes concurring with the Government to secure a brilliant reception.

THE VERDICT REGARDING THE MANDVIE OUTBREAK.

The Government have received a telegram from the Viceroy of India stating that true bubonic plague of a mild type exists in the Mandvie quarter of Bombay, and that about eleven deaths from it are daily taking place.

In spite of the above, the homeward mail, which left Bombay to-day, was granted a clean bill of health by the Port Health Officer.

DEATH OF THE POET MORRIS.

The death is announced of William Morris, the poet.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE *DAILY MAIL*.

OCT. 2.

The *Daily Mail* states that Lord Salisbury returned to London to-day, and held a conference with Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, and M. de Stael, the Russian Ambassador.

The same paper states that the Sultan has sent ten torpedo boats to the Dardanelles in pursuance of the advice given by the Russian General Schikatchew, who has lately inspected the Defences of the Straits under an agreement arrived at between the Tsar and the Sultan.

FURTHER OUTBREAK IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

A band of insurgents in Macedonia attacked and annihilated a Turkish detachment consisting of fifty soldiers.

GERMAN MEDDLING AT ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, OCT. 2.

Availing of the high tide washing up to the German Consulate, Said Khalid, the pretender, was to-day privately conveyed on board the German man-of-war Seeadler.

BRITISH PROTEST.

Mr. Cave, the British Consul, was not informed of the proposed step, and has lodged a vigorous protest with the German Consul.

THE ESCAPE OF SAID KHALID.

LONDON, OCT. 3.

It is stated at Berlin that notice of Said Khalid's intended departure was given to Great Britain somedays ago.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT BULUWAYO.

BULUWAYO, OCT. 3.

A terrible explosion of a magazine took place here, to-day, in which five whites were killed and several wounded. Scores of Kaffirs were also crushed by fragments of rock, and the streets of the Veldt were strewn with rocks and debris.

The hospital, gaol, and market are filled with the wounded.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, OCT. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 25th September left here at 5 p.m., to-day.

THE LOAN CONVERSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

Out of the outstanding balance of 566 lakhs of the 1853-54 and 1893-94 3½ per cent. loans recently advertised for discharge, 512 lakhs have been tendered for conversion to the 3 per cent. loan.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING LAWS.

OCT. 4.

It is understood that a legislation will be proposed at an early meeting of the Legislative Council for the exemption from operation of the Municipal Laws of buildings owned by or in possession of Government, the object being, it is believed, to avoid interference by the Municipalities with the construction and inspection of Government buildings.

CAVALRY CAMPS.

It has been practically settled to hold small Cavalry Camps at some stations of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Sind Districts, but it is dependent on the impending distress in Northern India, as the outlook is gloomy.

THE WEATHER IN SIMLA.

A series of thunderstorms, with heavyish rain and hail, are improving the weather here, but they are interfering with the usual picnics and outdoor amusements generally.

BARODA AND THE EPIDEMIC.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, OCT. 2.

His Highness' Government is on the alert since Calcutta first wired that thorough measures of cleanliness were necessary. The fumigation of the city and surrounding villages, lime washing of the dirtiest portions, and thorough flushing of drains has been carried out. The conservancy establishments have also been strengthened.

The authorities will not, however, send a medical deputation to Bombay, nor propose examination at the stations, till a case is detected here. Precautions have been taken for the immediate detection in the city of cases and people have been warned by bataky and Zahirnamas to ensure care and cleanliness. Every station is being provided with medicine supplies. Rain is very badly wanted. Prices of grain are rising higher every day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—OCTOBER 3.

10 p.m.	83·2

SUNDAY.—OCTOBER 4.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	89·6
4 p.m.	88·8

ANNUAL HUNT POINT TO POINT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 3.

THE members of the Hunt Club and the Stewards of the above meeting are to be congratulated for bringing it to a successful issue this evening. The following are the results :—

1ST RACE.—"Open Point to Point Cup."—For all horses the property of, and to be ridden by, Officers of the Services or members of any recognised Club. Weight for age and class raised 2½ stone. Distance, about 4 miles.

Surgn-Capt Cleveland's b w g Cartouche, 12st, Mr Waddington 1
Capt Young's b w g Drummer, 12st, Owner 2
Capt Bond's w a gal, Tarquin, 10st 12lb, Owner 0
Mr Browne's b w g Barcacus, 12st, Owner 0
Mr Dimsdale's Wildfird, 9st Mr Litwell 0

Betting: Evens on Tarquin, 2 to 1 against Cartouche and Wilfird, 3 to 1 against Barcacus, 4 to 1 against Drummer.

2ND RACE.—"Galloway Point to Point Cup."—For all galloways 14 hands and under, that have been bona fide hunted with the Poona and Kirkee foxhounds this season, the property of, and to be ridden by, members of the Hunt. Weight, catch-weights over 11 stone, if ridden by the owner: if not ridden by the owner 11st 7lbs. Distance, about 2½ miles.

Capt Browne's w a gal Albino, Mr Cameron 1
Capt Lecky's ch e m Esmeralda, Major Mercer 2
Capt Bond's g a g Dragon, Owner 3
Major Blomfield's ch a gal Butter Cup, Owner 0
Surg-Capt Swinton s ch a gal Persian, Owner 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Butter Cup, Esmeralda, and Dragon, 3 to 1 against Rufus, 4 to 1 against the rest.

3RD RACE.—"The Hunt Cup."—For all horses bona fide hunted with the Poona and Kirkee Fox-hounds this season: the bona fide property of subscribers, owners up: or, in the case of ladies' horses, to be ridden by members of the Hunt. Distance, about 4 miles.

Major Keir's b w g Yule Tide, Owner 1
Miss Wilson's b w g Gunner, Major Mercer 2
Miss Symons' b w g Spoonbill, Mr Waddington 0
Mr T L Symons' b a g Bluebottle, Owner 0
Capt Wells-Cole's b w g Jubilee, Owner 0
Capt Geddes' ch ch m Cymbeline, Owner 0
Mr Browne's br w g Carbine, Owner 0

Betting: Evens on Gunner, 2 to 1 against Bluebottle, 3 to 1 against the rest.

THE FATHER HAMILTON MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the managing committee of this Fund was held in the Library of St. Xavier's College, on Thursday last, to adopt measures for the final disposal of the fund. Mr. L. J. D'Souza, pleader, was called to the chair. Mr. N. P. Pavri, in submitting the report of the honorary secretaries, stated that altogether Rs. 3,884 had been subscribed towards the fund, out of which Rs. 3,590 had already been recovered. The whole of this amount had been subscribed by the students, past and present, of the college, excepting only a sum of Rs. 670, which was subscribed by other gentlemen who were personal friends of the deceased professor, or who took an interest in the affairs of the college, and had at some time or other their sons and wards studying at the college. The sums as were promised had been from time to time acknowledged in the papers, and further sums subscribed since the last acknowledgement would soon be published. In this connection the speaker thanked the English and Vernacular dailies for their kindness in inserting the acknowledgment lists in their papers free of charge; and he thanked also the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for several special facilities as regards deposit, &c., afforded to the secretaries in connection with the fund account. The expenditure in connection with the advertisement charges, printing of cards, and notices, &c., was by economic and careful management brought down to the modest figure of Rs. 42 only.

The chairman then proposed, and Mr. J. P. de Quadros seconded, that Messrs. N. P. Pavri, Sorab P. N. Wadia, and S. D. Saklatwalla, in whose names the subscriptions are deposited at the bank, be requested to invest the same in good securities, and offer the same to the authorities of St. Xavier's College for being utilised as an endowment upon the conditions laid down in the next following resolution. This was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. N. P. Pavri, seconded by Mr. S. D. Khote, and carried unanimously, that the interest accruing on the fund be utilised in awarding a scholarship, called the Father Hamilton Scholarship, in St. Xavier's College to the student who passes from the college with the highest number of marks in English in the Intermediate examination, and proceeds to further study in the college—such scholarship to be spread over two years, the successful recipient getting one-third of the amount in the first, and the remaining two-thirds in the second year of his B. A. course. Provided that any student not passing the Intermediate examination *as a whole* but passing it *in compartments* in accordance with any regulation to that effect for the time being in force at the University, should on that account alone be disentitled to the scholarship.

Mr. R. P. Karkaria proposed, and Mr. J. P. Mistri seconded, that the honorary secretaries be requested to publish for free distribution among the subscribers pamphlets containing a brief history of the origin of this movement, with an account of the subscriptions, names of subscribers, expenses incurred, etc., and a short sketch of the deceased Professor's life. At the suggestion of the chairman, the meeting unanimously added as a rider that Mr. Karkaria himself be requested to write the biographical sketch.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland Mails of September 18, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 2 p.m., on Saturday. The Ganges, experienced strong westerly sets, otherwise fine weather. Hence she was behind the expected time by seven or eight hours. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Arnett, Miss	Pearce, Mr Channing
Brockman, Lieut Drake	Pike, Mr T G
Bruce, Lord	Perrie, Lieut and Mrs F W
Bruce, Hon Robert and Tutor	Paley, Lieut-Col
Bolleau, Col	Rogers, Mr and Mrs A
Banatwala Mr.	Rowley, Mr
Cole, Capt T, Mrs, and infant	Skeaf, Mr F F
Cowley, Capt and Mrs	Scovell, Dr R H
Chree, Rev G J	Scovell, Mr J C
Darley, Mr J R	Soddy, Capt
Drummond, Mr, Mrs, and infant	Stephens, Mr and Mrs
Elkinny, Mr W J M	Skeaf, Mr C O S
Hughes, Mr R D	Scott, Mrs
Jenkins, Mr and Mrs W	Thornton, Miss
Lamb, Mrs	Towers, Mr G L
Lyall, and Mrs R and two infants.	Turner, Surg-Capt W
Little, Mr and Mrs W	Taylor, Mrs F child and two infants.
McCloghery, Surg-Capt & Mrs	Taylor, Mr and Mrs
Moir, Mrs	Trevor, Lt W A
Milner, Mr	Trollope, Mr A
Middleton, Mr and Mrs	Thomson, Mrs
Murray, Mr E R	Veitch, Miss M H
Nedham, Major and Mrs	Wrigley, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Allen, Capt W H	Hawkins, Mr and Mrs S S
Bairnsfather, Capt and Mrs	Joyner, Mr R B
Bromfield, Mr F W	Loch, Lieut-Col and Mrs W
Beach, Surg-Capt	Lethbridge, Sir A
Bowers, Col and Mrs	Moore, Mr and Mrs C J S
Rose, Mr	McPherson, Mr D W
Buckland, Mr C E	Mackenzie, Mr D
Carter Mr G	Purefoy, Capt
Currie, Mr A C	Polles, Mr A E
Coriner, Mr R A	Richards, Mr H A
Casse, Miss Du	Scott, Rev W
Dobbs, Lieut-Col G C	Scott, Rev J
Duffus, Mr James	Swan, Surg-Capt
Ellis, Major C	Stevens, Mr
Fitzgerald, Maj and Mrs	Stubbs, Miss
Fry, Capt	Tickell, Mr R H
Fleming, Mr Arthur	Thompson, Surg-Capt
Gore, Lt Col & Mrs St George	Thomas, Mr G
Giffard, Surg-Capt	Welby, Mr and Mrs C S
Hume, Rev H	

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Simoes, Reis D T	Morreira, Lt Malts

FROM MALTA.—Carnana, Capt

FROM ADEN.

Dinshaw, Mr D	Cooke, Prof

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT W. D. C. TRIMNELL, R.A., has been granted leave of absence from 7th October 1896 to 19th October 1896.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. F. ADAMS, A.M.S., and Surgeon-Captain H. C. French, A.M.S., ex-transport Britannia, are posted to Aden, and will proceed in the R. I. M. S. Minto, sailing on the 10th instant.

LIEUTENANT G. CHRYSTIE, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, having been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, in the Bombay Command, will proceed to join the 5th Bombay Cavalry at Quetta without delay. 2nd-Lieutenant L. B. Montresor, No. 24 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, has been transferred to the 1st Field Battery, R.A.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

WHAT the *Times* warned the Sultan might happen has partially at all events come about. Soon after the present Government came into existence, and when affairs in Turkey were almost as bad as they are just now, the leading journal in very outspoken language told Abdul Hamid what might be the consequences of his continued apparent acquiescence in the massacre of innocent Armenians. His Majesty was informed that he must not reckon on the fact that Mr. Gladstone had retired from active political life. The Turkish Sovereign was reminded that the veteran statesman's influence was still irresistable, and that if he decided, as he might do, to emerge from the privacy of Hawarden Castle to lead an agitation on behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte, the result might be disastrous, not only for Abdul, but for the Ottoman dynasty. Mr. Gladstone has taken the field, at least that is how the Liberal press regards the activity he is displaying in connection with the really formidable agitation that has sprung up not only all over the British Isles, but in the United States and in our great self-governing Colonies. He is recognised as the guiding star of a movement which if it has not yet attained to the proportions of the memorable demonstrations against the "Bulgarian Atrocities" is likely to do so before the month is out unless some extraordinary change should take place in the situation. On the occasion of his former crusade against Turkish misgovernment Mr. Gladstone relied to a considerable extent on his speeches, although his famous pamphlet stirred up people almost more than his remakable oratorical powers. In the present agitation, although he has made a conditional offer to speak at Liverpool, he is relying chiefly on letters which from his point of view are more successful than a more laboured lucubration would be. A week ago he replied to a communication from the British and Foreign Arbitration Association intimating their intention of urging the Armenian question at the approaching International Peace Congress at Budapest, saying he strongly sympathises with the purposes the association has in view. But he publicly declared at the commencement of the Armenian discussion that no remonstrance with him, whom he (Mr. Gladstone) wishes always to call the Great Assassin, was of the smallest value unless it was known to include a firm intention to resort to measures of coercion in case of need. The use by the six Powers of remonstrance during the last 12 months has not been a mere failure or a simple mockery, but a great instrument of mischief, for it has all along implied that such a matter can be disposed of by discussion, and has thereby supplied wholesale and deliberate, murder with the only assistance which it wanted—namely, the assurance of impunity. He therefore hopes that the association does not contemplate recommending a further prolongation of simply verbal discussion, to which even silence would, in his judgment, be preferable.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OPINION.

Writing a day or two later to a gentleman in Manchester, Mr. Gladstone says his opinions are that the Assassin, and not his Mahomedan subjects, has been the author of the Armenian massacres from first to last; that their atrocity has had no parallel in recent history; that the concert of Europe has been a miserable and disgraceful mockery; that the method of remonstrance pursued by the Powers, in the face of overwhelming evidence that nothing but force would prevail, has been in itself a moral offence as well as a political blunder; that some of the Sovereigns and Governments have given direct countenance and support to the assassin; and that, indeed, the presence of the Embassies at Constantinople is in itself substantial countenance of support to him in his guilty proceedings; finally, that coercion, which ought long ago to have been applied to him, might even now be the means of averting another series of massacres, possibly even exceeding those which we have already seen. This was followed by the letter to the promoters of the Liverpool meeting. "The situation—" he means, of course, the situation in England, not in Turkey or in the Continent—"has altered and has improved since you first addressed me with what was then a brave and arduous proposal." He goes on to say that there is now a "glimmering of hope" of a national movement, and he winds up as follows :—"For my own part I have avoided, and shall avoid, censuring the British Government, although I fear they have been dupes or victims. But the case of the assassin and murdered thousands seems at last to be stirring the land." This evening a further epistle from him is published. Writing with reference to a North country memorial to the Czar appealing to the Russian monarch to concert with the British Government to stop the massacres, Mr. Gladstone observes that he shall indeed be glad if it serves to awaken the mind and heart of Nicholas II. to the fearful mischiefs which the policy of his deceased Minister has, he fears, done so much to promote.

LORD ROSEBERY GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Lord Rosebery has also at length been prevailed upon to express his views, and for the sake of his reputation with his Liberal friends it would perhaps have been better if he had remained silent altogether. One Opposition journal remarks that Lord Rosebery never seems to be able to forget that he was once Foreign Minister; another describes his observations as "drizzle after the sunlight of Mr. Gladstone's message"; a third says that they are scarcely calculated to inspire the enthusiasm of the Liberal party; while the *Daily Chronicle* maintains that when the Liberal party wants inspiration it is not likely to seek it from Lord Rosebery, and in a subsequent issue, with all the emphasis of italics, announces that if it were proposed in any quarter to substitute Lord Rosebery for Lord Salisbury as Premier and Foreign Minister, the *Daily Chronicle* would offer "the most strenuous opposition to any such movement"—curious declarations to be made by a journal the editor of which has the reputation of having played a not unimportant part in the "intrigue" by which Sir William Harcourt was passed over for the Premiership when Mr. Gladstone was retired. Lord Rosebery writing in a position of greater responsibility and less freedom than Mr. Gladstone, justifies the attitude of the Liberal leaders on the ground that the question is not a party one. He generously recognises the difficulties of the Government, and though he does not think that their course, so far as he can judge, has been skilful or spirited, he feels sure they are not cold or indifferent :—The responsibility in the present situation rests less with the Government than with the great Powers of Europe, with which, Lord Rosebery is sorry to say, our Government does not appear to be in particularly cordial relations, an absurdly mild way of putting it. He reiterates that the question is not one of party at all. It concerns everyone, Tory or Liberal, that in what was once the stronghold of Eastern Cristianity, Christians should be butchered by thousands in the streets on the ground of their being Christians. This brings to a culmination all the nameless massacres in Asia Minor. As the question is not one of party it would be fatal to make it so. Let it be in demonstration, as in fact, a national question. As Europe is now situated, he hopes far more from the efforts of diplomacy under this new sting of humiliation to bring about European action than he does from public meetings. He founds hopes, too, on the natural sentiments of the young Russian Emperor, who has such power, such responsibility, such immeasurable possibility of well-doing. But if there be meetings—and he would rejoice to see them everywhere, if only as the negation of apathy—they should be national, spontaneous, and unsectional, for that would double and treble their influence and effect.

MR. ASQUITH AND MR. BRYCE.

Mr. Asquith is more concise. He is in entire accord with the conviction that the time has come when Great Britain should refuse to hold further terms with a Government which has become a mere instrument for executing the purposes of a will either criminal or insane. The European Powers, by whose favour the Sultan holds his throne, cannot condone past crimes or ignore future dangers without sharing the guilt of the one and becoming directly responsible for the other. Mr. Asquith hopes we shall witness such a manifestation of opinion here as will save Great Britain from any such complicity, and give strength and authority to decided action on the part of our Government. Mr. Bryce, who has been from the first an active member of the Armenian Committee, blesses the movement, but no other ex-Minister of high rank has so far expressed his opinions on the subject except Sir Charles Dilke, and his letter is even less welcome to Liberal editors than that of Lord Rosebery. The right hon. Baronet lays great, perhaps too great, stress on the condition of our fleet as a factor to be considered before England singlehanded intervenes by force. A forcible passage of the Dardanelles might also conceivably bring about a general war, for which we are wholly unprepared, and in which our very existence as a Power would be at stake. Forcible action, elsewhere than at Constantinople, by the seizure of material guarantees, so far from sufficing to prevent massacre at Constantinople, might possibly aggravate it. "Our worthless acquisition of Cyprus," adds Sir C. Dilke, "and our, in my opinion, embarrassing virtual protectorate of Egypt, have destroyed in the minds of the Powers our credit for clean hands in relation to the Ottoman Empire, and our power for usefulness in the Mahomedan East. They have made it difficult for us to lead the European concert. They have made it in the highest degree dangerous to act without it, and it is perhaps a question if all those who call for forcible action by ourselves alone realize either our comparative weakness—only, I hope, temporary, until the nation arouses itself to look into its defences—or the depth of our unpopularity." Much importance is attached to Lord Hugh Cecil's letter.

He writes :—"Every Englishman must share in the generous indignation that has been aroused by the atrocities perpetrated under the infamous government of the Sultan. It is most earnestly to be wished that that indignation may now cease to be confined to our own country. Unhappily it would seem that we should be dangerously misleading the Armenians if we made them believe that England alone can save them. Lamentable as it is, it appears to be a fact that there is strictly no hope for them till feeling abroad at least approximates to the excitement here." He concluded by trusting that this may "soon happen." This letter which doubtless conveys the opinions of Lord Salisbury was probably not written with the intention of stopping the agitation. It certainly has not had the effect of slackening the efforts of the more active spirits; some Ministerial organs regard the message from Walmer Castle as an order to retreat, but journals like the *Chronicle* maintain with justification that there is no warrant for this construction. Lord Hugh Cecil does not condemn the agitation; he wants to see it extended to the Continent. The signs of such an extension, if they exist at all, are almost as difficult to detect as that "faint telescopic object," the new comet, discovered the other day by Signor Giacobini at the Nice Observatory. The outward manifestations of sympathy with the Armenians are confined on the Continent to notices of one or two interpellations by Clerical French deputies and to some leading articles in the German Liberal Press which notoriously does not exercise great influence in the domain of foreign politics. I met last night a foreign publicist of some distinction and not an Anglophobe. He had just arrived from Berlin and Vienna, and he assured me that nothing else was talked about in those capitals but the Armenian question and the suspicious attitude of England. His information is fully supported by the translations sent home of the comments of the Russian, Austrian and German Press. The intensity and permanence of the hostility to this country on the part of our neighbours must now be patent to the simple-minded Bishop who last week wrote to the *Times* to say that none of the powers are jealous of us! None of the Powers are jealous of us! Unfortunately it appears that all are jealous of us, and only too glad of an opportunity of showing their jealousy. The other day it was the Transvaal imbroglio that formed the pretext for exhibiting their ill-will. To-day it is the Turkish question. To-morrow it will be something else. The tone displayed by the foreign press towards this country in their comments on the development of the Armenian demonstration almost exceeds in bitterness the attacks of nine months ago. Here are specimens: The influential *Novoe Vremya* says, "If Germany, Austria, and Italy have considered it advisable to join with Russia and France in the most recent phase of the Eastern question, it has been exclusively for the reason that the two latter Powers have undertaken to withstand the designs of England, whose political interests are at the present moment directly opposed to those of all Continental Europe. The Continental Powers have not formed an alliance in Constantinople, but a coalition against the common enemy. The object of their co-operation is to prevent England from establishing herself as full mistress of the Christian East."

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

The discovery of what appears to be a very formidable dynamite plot has not appreciably affected the Armenian agitation, and although the facts connected with the arrests of a number of prominent Fenians, so far as those facts are known, are sufficiently alarming, it is satisfactory to announce that absolutely no panic prevails in these isles. At present we do not know very much. Some people think there is not much more to be made known. However that may be, the authorities of Scotland Yard are unusually reticent and their secretiveness may of course mean a great deal or a very little. You have heard by telegraph of the arrest of Tynan, the reported No. 1 of Phœnix Park notoriety, of a man who first gave the name of Edward Bell, but who now admits that he is one Edward J. Ivory, an hotel or liquor store-keeper in New York, and of Wallace *alias* Kearney and Haines. Tynan was arrested while in bed at the Hotel Falkestone, Boulogne, early on Sunday morning; Bell was captured at the Victoria Hotel, Glasgow, on Saturday evening, and the other men were in bed at an hotel in Rotterdam when they were seized during the same night. It appears that, although Tynan by his garrulity when in his cups on Saturday afternoon had excited suspicion, the precise cause of his arrest was the contents of one of the documents found in possession of the Rotterdam prisoners. The document in question consisted of a letter dated from Boulogne on Saturday last and containthe following passage: "If you do not dare to go to Scotland, come to Boulogne, and we can talk it over. Cowardice cannot be tolerated among our brothers." Wallace and Haines had endeavoured to secure berths on the Transatlantic steamer Spaarndam leaving the Dutch port on Wednesday and calling at Boulogne. None of the four prisoners, except perhaps the talkative Tynan, has been very communicative, the Rotterdam captives least of all. From first to last they have refused to answer all the questions addressed to them, perhaps because the police authorities in Holland are less skilful and persuasive than their *confreres* in France. In the bedroom occupied by Kearney and Haines were several infernal machines, together with a mass of partially destroyed correspondence and a cipher key. The latter, as Tynan has discovered to his cost, the detectives were able to turn to good account. Kearney and Haines, it is said, hired through a sister-in-law of the former, a certain Madame Goll, the small house at Brechem, an Antwerp suburb, in which such a large quantity of explosive material, sufficient to make upwards of a ton of dynamite, had been accumulated. In a corner was a pail containing the leaden vessel known as the receiver, in which the acids used in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine stand when first mixed. This receiver had apparently been enveloped in ice in order that the temperature might be kept below zero. We are told that when the receiver was opened, so suffocating a vapour was emitted that the officers had to close it immediately. The clay found was still moist and bore the marks of fingers. On the ground were the imprints of bare feet. In a cupboard were phials containing nitro-glycerine, and in one room was a pair of trousers greatly burned by acid. The papers found on the accused included an account from an Antwerp chemist, dated the 10th inst., for the supply of a large quantity of chemicals purchased at his shop, such as would be used in the manufacture of infernal machines. The chemist is named Broch, and his shop is in the Rue du Plage. Since the quantity asked for was considerable, the men showed the chemist some letters of recommendation signed by the Secretary of a New York firm dealing in chemical products. They had these supplies of acids sent to the woman Goll. It was not until Saturday evening that the Ministry of Justice in Brussels were apprised of the movements of Kearney and Haines. The information came from an English source, from which it would seem that they had removed from Antwerp to Rotterdam without the police being aware of the fact. If this is the case, it would go far to justify the widespread feeling of uneasiness that we are told prevails in Vienna, owing to the recognition of the large part played by chance in the prevention of the outrages for which such elaborate preparations had been made. At the same time the Austrian Press expresses general satisfaction at the success of the English police, and does not adopt the rather ungenerous tone of some of the Paris journals.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The *Republique Francaise* which used to belong to the present Prime Minister of France, declares that "The Emperor's visit is looked at askance in London, his visit to Balmoral being a meagre set-off, and consequently anything which might cast a cloud on the mind of Nicholas II. and his advisers cannot but be utilised with pleasure." The *Republique Francaise* does not go so far as to attribute the invention of the plot to Sir Edward Bradford's myrmidons, but thinks that in London "it was desired to kill two birds with one stone, and to have the air of rendering an eminent service to the Russian Imperial family." Another French journal, the *Soir*, very popular on the Boulevards, says :—"The manœuvre of the English police is rather clever. They wanted to kill two birds in one stone. They wanted to show Europe that they watched over the safety of Sovereigns and were the guardians of order, and they wished to create a current of opinion which would help them to obtain difficult extraditions from Governments." The *Liberte* more moderately notices a "coincidence between these discoveries and the theatrical precautions taken by the police to protect the Russian Emperor's landing at Leith and stay in the Highlands." But we can afford to overlook these comments which were penned at a moment when it was thought that the Czar's arrangements might be affected by the alleged plot against him. It is interesting to learn that when the rumour connecting him with the still obscure conspiracy reached his Majesty in Denmark he remained perfectly cool, although the Royal Family at Copenhagen were "much disturbed." The arrest yesterday at Copenhagen of a German anarchist named Machner, who had just landed from a Stettin steamer must have tended still further to increase their alarm, but it is not supposed that he had any designs against the Czar, his object being "to organize the small Danish Anarchist party." The assumption, for it is only an assumption, that the Americans now under arrest were acting in collusion with European Nihilists and Anarchists is now generally discredited. In the first place it is pointed out that the Anarchists are not an organization for purposes of outrage, and avoid concert as much as possible, preferring to act as individuals. Moreover, although they are misguided creatures, they are not devoid of a certain amount of commonsense, and they are not likely, as the *Times* says, to encourage outrage in this country where, too often, in the opinion of many people, they have found a safe asylum.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

Equally gratuitous is the suggestion, and it does not pretend to be more than a suggestion, appropriately appearing in the columns of the *Libre Parole* that the conspiracy was directed against Her Majesty. In the same category may be placed the report published by some sensational evening papers that the intention was to hire or purchase—a rather costly undertaking—a house in Pall Mall in order to get to Marlborough House by making a subterranean passage under the road and then blow up the poor Prince of Wales's London residence. The basis for this ingenious story was that Tynan once when intoxicated discussed in his American haunts a scheme for a dynamite outrage at Marlborough House. Of the four men under lock and key naturally the one who excites most interest is Tynan. Many columns of the newspapers are filled with accounts of his varied career from the time when he in company with men now occupying high legal positions practised public speaking at Codgersall, and one of the many portraits of the notorious Fenian which adorn the evening journals represent him in the uniform of the well-known London regiment of volunteers now commanded by the gallant assailant of Free Trade, Sir Howard Vincent, M.P. A great many curious things have been said about the Boulogne suspect, but perhaps the most curious is that he is like the late Major Le Caron in the employ of the British Government as a spy in the American Dynamite Camp. If this were true he would have some cause to complain of the manner in which he has been treated by his employers, and the latter could not be congratulated on going the right way to work to improve the always delicate *metier* of an informer. Still it is a little singular that of all the hotels with which Boulogne is blessed Tynan should have selected one which is kept by the father-in-law of the Scotland Yard detective stationed at the popular French watering place. The Intelligence Department of the Clan-na-Gael would, if Monsieur Pepperdine's relationship to Detective Riley were unknown to the brothers, seem to be almost as defective as, according to Lord Charles Beresford, is the Board of Admiralty. To the *Westminster Gazette* must be given the credit of raising doubts as to whether Tynan is after all the "No. 1" of whom we heard so much at the time of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. But stop—I am not sure that this idea did not emanate from a gentleman not unknown in literary circles on both sides of St. George's Channel. I allude to Mr. Tighe Hopkins. At any rate, that gentleman now comes forward to record his thorough disbelief in Tynan's claim to the unenviable distinction. Indeed, Mr. Hopkins, who is an Irishman, and has paid some attention to Irish politics, points out the possibility of there never having been an actual "No. 1." However that may be, it is, he says, four-fifths a certainty that, if there were, Tynan is not the man. He has done his best to hang himself by his own printed utterances, but not one of these has ever been corroborated. The real instigators of the lamentable crime were never brought to justice. "Three or four men at the back of the plot were in different hotels in Dublin on the night of the murders—all of whom, with one exception, are still living, and one of whom is possibly in custody at this moment; but their escape may be explained. The positive evidence against them was wanting, and as they held the funds with which the conspiracy was being worked, they were able to clear out in time. The murderers themselves, mere tools of the original plotters, were abandoned on the instant, and, destitute of their passage-money to America, waited in Dublin till Mr. Mallon and his police were ready to lay hands on them." Tynan may not be "No. 1," but he says himself that if he is extradited he knows he shall be hanged for his share in the Dublin murders of fourteen years ago. In Boulogne it is said that the charge of dynamite conspiracy has now been dropped, and that the Phœnix Park assassinations now form the only offence on which extradion is applied for. He seems, however, to entertain great hopes that his eight years' American citizenship may save him from the gallows. Of the man arrested in Glasgow but little is known at present. He now says that his name is not Bell, but Ivory, and he describes himself as an hotel proprietor of Lexington Avenue, New York. According to a telegram from America, he has two liquor stores in New York, one in Lexington Avenue, and the other at Eighth Avenue.

MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P.

The hon. member for North-East Bethnal Green, who has been the guest of Mr. Justice Jardine in Devonshire, has returned to London, and is making arrangements for his approaching departure for India. He sails for Bombay on the 3rd of October.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Genl F. J. T. Ross, Bom. Retd.; Rev. E. St. J. Parry; Mr. E. H. W. Bellairs; and Dr. H. R. Reynolds.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT; AND A FUTURE DANGER.

The Health Officer states that as matters stood last evening, the disease in Mandvie and in Bombay generally has been practically stamped out. If the malady is the true plague it has yielded to sanitary measures with a rapidity never before recorded of an outbreak of bubonic plague. However satisfactory this may be, Dr. Weir foresees a possible crisis if the prospects during the next fortnight do not improve. There will be in that case a general immigration from the Mofussil of cultivators seeking employment to escape the consequences of a failure of the crops. During the last week, 300 immigrants came to Bombay from the Southern Mahratta Country. Dr. Kay, who saw these people, says that they are healthy kunbis from Rutnagherry and the neighbourhood, who say that their crops having given out they have come to Bombay to look for work. If unfavourable conditions prevail throughout the Mofussil generally, the city will be inundated with tens of thousands of immigrants in the same case on the same bootless errand. If this influx be permitted we shall be threatened with an outbreak of some dangerous epidemic far more formidable than that which we have now to deal with. It will, therefore, be incumbent on the authorities to prevent any influx of the kind by either finding employment for the distressed people in the Mofussil or by establishing famine camps as in 1877-78 outside the city. In any case it will be indispensable to carry out without delay the sanitary works which have been hung up hitherto for one reason or another, for, until the drainage of the city is completed there will be no security against a visitation of the true plague or some other equally deadly epidemic.

SATURDAY'S RETURN.

The vigorous efforts of the authorities to quell the bubonic disease have not as yet been rewarded with complete success. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, and the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, leave no stone unturned for the effectual suppression of the fever, but unless nature comes to their assistance, and one or two heavy showers of rain fall, it is feared that a material change in the situation cannot be expected for some days. The people continue to give trouble to the authorities. They move from one place to another after being attacked with the fever, and the consequence is that as the disease is disseminated in the town the authorities cannot concentrate their energies and attention to Mandvie ward. Such isolated cases have occurred at Colaba, Frere Road, Falkland Road, Buleshwar, and Kumbarwada. The disease is generally confined to the people of the labouring classes, whose diet is usually unwholesome, and whose modes of living are indifferent and dirty. They are so ignorant of sanitary principles and so indifferent to the necessity of cleanliness, that though a street or a house may be thoroughly cleaned by the order of the Municipal authorities, it is rendered unwholesome half-an-hour after the officers and their men have left, and all sorts of foul matter is thrown into the streets. Decaying articles of food are found lying here and there with puddles of foul and stagnant water even after the streets have been cleaned. Besides this the pertinacity of the patients in refusing to take medicine is most astounding.

During the twenty-four hours ending on Saturday, at 10 a.m., there were thirty-two fresh cases and fifteen deaths. Of these fresh cases there were twenty in the Mandvie ward and five in A ward, which comprises Colaba, Frere Road, &c. There were two cases in C ward; two in F ward; and three in the G Ward. Some of the cases were only suspicious. Complaints have been frequently made that the cases are multiplied by medical practitioners, two or three of whom attend a certain patient, and each and all of them put down the case separately in the lists given by some newspapers which are thereby indefinitely lengthened. Besides some of the people mix up the cases in this way. The Municipal records show the total register of deaths from 10 a. m. one day to 10 a.m. on the following day. In the evening, however, when private account is taken, these cases are added up to the official returns, which comprises some of the previous day and thus the number is made to look larger than it really is. Of the 15 deaths registered between 10 a.m. on Friday and 10 a. m. on Saturday, there were 12 in the Mandvie ward; 1 in the A ward; and 2 in the C. ward. Thus the death-roll as compared with the records of the preceding 24 hours showed no variation.

Early on Saturday morning, Dr. Weir, Mr. Leask, and Mr. James proceeded to Mandvie and remained in the district until afternoon, superintending the arrangements for the burning of sulphur and tar and washing the houses in which deaths had occurred from bubonic fever.

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Clarkson, and Dr. Salaman, Head Surg

of the P. and O. Company, at the Post Office, and at the Secretariat, no information is obtainable which leads to the opinion that the authorities intend taking so unnecessary a step.

A notification issued from the General Department, Bombay Castle, yesterday, reads as under: "The following telegram from the Colonial Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, dated 1st instant, is published for general information :—' Please telegraph daily state of Bubonic Plague. Information in Bills of Health insufficient. All vessels will be quarantined until inspected.' "

The Bill of Health now issued by the Health Officer of the Port to outgoing vessels states that "the public health of the environs is poor, several cases of bubonic fever having occurred during the past month."

Most of the shops in the Piece Goods Market were closed on Saturday ; and the shops in the Grain Market are to be closed to-day and to-morrow in connection with further Havan ceremonies, to be performed as prescribed in the Hindu Shastraas. All Hindus are invited to attend the Yagu ceremonies, which will be performed at the Muljl Jaitha Cloth Market till Thursday next to invoke Divine aid in the present time of plague and famine.

SANITARY MEASURES.

The work of washing and cleansing the drains is vigorously pushed on under the able direction of the Drainage Engineer, Mr. James, who works from an early hour in the morning to late in the evening. About five hundred labourers are employed to do the work. Three of the men are said to be attacked with a suspicious type of fever, and they have been removed to the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital, at Arthur Road, which is in charge of Dr. Chowskey. Up till Saturday last there were eleven cases admitted to the hospital, but none have proved fatal, and this shows that if proper precautions are taken, and proper remedies are applied, the patients of the so-called "pucka plague" may and do recover.

The five-storied house, situated near the Musjid Bridge, which was inhabited by about a thousand people, is now mostly deserted. At present there are ten patients in the house with one or two relations of each patient to look after the sick. Dr. Weir sent notice to a grain-dealer to remove about three thousand bags which were located in a godown beneath the house of Chapsi Bhara. As the grain-dealer did not comply with the notice, Dr. Weir had the bags removed and the godown thoroughly washed.

FURTHER MEDICAL AID.

We learn that Government have lent to the Municipal Commissioner, on his application to the Surgeon-General, the services of two assistant surgeons four hospital assistants, and two men of the Indian Medical Service. Mr. Vurjivandass Dumoderdass Merchant, an assistant surgeon in the Eye Infirmary, and Messrs. Pandbarinuth Bhawanirao and Hari Narayen of the Poona Sassoon Hospital have been engaged. Dr. Merchant has been assigned the district of Kumbharwada by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer who has been working most assiduously in superintending personally all the arrangements in connection with remedial measures. He is ably aided by his assistant Mr. Leask. Two hospital assistants have been brought from Surat and two assistants of the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital are also utilised in addition to three medical men employed for nearly a week.

FREE MEDICINES TO THE POOR.

The medical gentlemen appointed by the Municipality have been visiting the poor sufferers and prescribing medicines for them. Dr. H. J. Dadysett, having written to Dr. Weir, offering to give free medicines at his Mandvie Dispensary to persons unable to pay for them, the latter has replied that money should be received from those who pay for medicines, and that as to the rest, he should dispense medicines freely, and charge the Municipality for them. Dr. Weir has also written to Dr. Dadysett as well as other private medical practitioners, thanking them for information regarding patients under their treatment, and asking them for particulars of all cases coming under their treatment, and to furnish him, under Section 421 of the Municipal Act, with certificates regarding cases which end fatally.

THE BHATTIA MITRA MANDAL.

The Bhattia Mittra Mandal has taken a very laudable step. They have engaged the services of seven native medical practitioners, who, on application, are to take up the cases of all Bhattia sufferers, giving free attendance and medicines, and charging them to the Mandal. They are Dr. Popat Parbhuram, Bhuleshwar ; Dr. Parushotum Harichand, Kalbadevi Road ; Dr. S. L. Missar, Kalbadevi Road ; Dr. J. V. Coutinho, Vad Gadee, Mandvie ; Dr. Rustomji Cursetji Vacha, Bazaar Gate Street ; Dr. Dinshaw Dorabjee, Bazaar Gate Street ; and Dr. C. F. Underwood, Vad Gadee, Mandvie.

ALARM AT THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE RESIDENTIAL QUARTER.

Some alarm was created among the mofussil students living in the Elphinstone College residential quarters in consequence of about a dozen dead rats being found, and of four cases of illness occurring among the Tramway conductors who live in a chawl close by their quarters. Fifteen or twenty students left their residences rather suddenly. Professor Muller, on hearing of the occurrence went among the students and reassured their minds. Orders were given for the utmost cleanliness being maintained on the premises and the alarm subsided.

DR. RANINA'S SUGGESTIONS.

Among others Dr. Ranina had a case in Broach Street, at Mandvie, in which the sufferer was a Kutchee. Having ascertained that the man had stealthily gone off to his native country after locking the door of his room with all the affected clothes therein, Dr. Ranina, having obtained the permission of the Commissioner of Police, broke open the lock and had all the affected clothes burnt. Another person living in the same house was also attacked and died on Saturday. Dr. Ranina made an important suggestion to the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, and Dr. Waters, that the affected persons and others living in affected houses should be segregated, so that there would be little chance of the disease spreading. The suggestion was approved of, and arrangements were being made for pitching tents or hiring a separate house for the sufferers. As Dr. Ranina was proceeding along Argyle Road on Friday evening last, he noticed a family who, with large packets and bundles with them, were apparently leaving for their native country. One of the party was a woman who suffered from the disease. Dr. Ranina stopped the further progress of the party, and gave information to the police authorities who prevented them from leaving Bombay with the germs of the disease. Dr. Ranina, in visiting the persons under his treatment, examined the articles of their food. In one case he had reason to suspect something wrong with the ghee that was to be used in cooking. He seized the ghee and sent it for examination to the Health Officer, who has submitted it to Dr. Dutt for report.

A REMARKABLE CURE

Som curious incidents in relation to the outbreak have been reported. Dr. Dadyseth had four cases, three of whom, Manbai and Hasibai, both women, aged 16 and 17 years, respectively, and a Khimji Bhimji, aged 12 years, died on Saturday. The fourth case was of a girl, named Solbai Mulji,, aged 11 years. The girl was in a dying condition on Friday, and all hope of her recovery were abandoned. Meanwhile a native vaid from Shapore arrived and undertook, to cure the girl of the malady. He gave her some medicine which had a very beneficial effect upon the girl, who at once began to revive and continued to make favourable progress.

DR. DUTT'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Dr. Dutt, who performed several experiments, has failed to find plague bacilli in the serum fluids and blood extracted from several patients. He has sent the experiments to Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer at Calcutta. He had performed culture experiments on some dead rats found at Mandvie, and he has discovered suspicious bacillus from them.

DR. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED.

Awidely circulated rumour was prevalent, last evening, to the effect that Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, who has a very large practice among the sufferers from the bubonic fever, had fallen a victim to the disease. The rumour travelled fast from one end of the city to the other, and evoked expressions of general regret. We are glad to be able to state that the rumour was the connection of some evil-minded person or persons. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed is enjoying the best health and living most happily among his family. He attended his patients at the Mandvie Dispensary until 7 o'clock, last night, and was busy the whole day visiting patients as usual.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is consolatory to learn that at last the Government have thought advisable to appoint a special committee to investigate fully the so-called "Bubonic fever" now prevailing in Bombay, and we must anxiously await to see what conclusions they arrive at.

Many have come forward in the press with their so-called experiences and carping statements unfairly trying to put the whole blame on the shoulders of the Health Department without going deeply into it.

I may not be misunderstood that I have any connection with the Health Department, but what I consider unfair I do not hesitate to speak out. It may be a fact that the Health Department being overworked, and having only one single medical officer who has also much to do with the office work, did not take very energetic steps from the commencement, but it is not fair to say that they entirely failed and were remiss in their duties.

Many contend that the filthy state of the gutters alone, brought on by the carelessness of the Health Department, was the chief, if not the only cause, of the epidemic. It may be they may get a cheap notoriety, but they must weigh well before making such grave statements.

I doubt much if the state of the gutters was the cause. Had it been so, instead of "bubonic fever" we would most probably have an epidemic of typhoid, or that virulent type of fever which often prevails in Bombay in low lying districts, viz., Kamatipoora, Khetwady, etc., and which is known as the Bombay or Sewer gas fever (typho remittent).

Further, if the gutters had been the cause the large mortality in rats would have occurred in the gutters themselves, and not outside in the godowns of various kinds of grains, sugar, &c.

Though the number of deaths may be increasing, it is a fact that the virulence is much lessened. In the beginning death usually occurred from one to three days—now we hear of longer duration. It may be due to the virus being alternated from one body to another.

Whether it is the "Black plague" proper or modified bubonic fever or modified virulent type of relapsing fever, or malario-relapsing fever or what not, I am of opinion that it was not the gutters nor the Health Department's supposed carelessness which brought on the epidemic, though it may have added to the mischief, but there were various other causes and circumstances beyond the pale and control of the Health Department, viz :—

(1) The particular locality—it being a lately reclaimed one with all sorts of kutchra, mud, &c., over which the affected houses and godowns have been built with porous materials.

(2) The excessive monsoon this year over-saturating and macerating the soil on which the houses of the affected locality are built.

(3) The sudden change in the weather from excessively wet to very warm—producing an enormous amount and volume of effluvia from the over-saturated decomposing soil and giving an unprecedented vitality to low organisms, whether they be "spiruli," bubonic, bacilli, or what not.

(4) The decomposing grains soiled by the excessive rains stored up in closed godowns, producing very noxious gases and low organisms which may have increased the great mortality in rats—who may have indulged in the decomposed grains.

(5) Over-crowding (500 to 1,000 in a chawl of the most ill-ventilated type), dirty habits, poverty, and poor quality of food, including the adulterated "ghee" amongst the affected Hindus—who succumb in a very large number—though it is said that the Israels and the Mahomedans who reside close by are not much affected.

Whatever may have been the exciting cause, either the relapsing fever "spirilli" or the plague bacilli—these abovementioned (5) causes were and are the true predisposing causes over which the Health Department could not be said to have any control, and it is therefore not fair to put the entire blame on the wrong shoulders.

I put the question to the good sense of the Executive and the Corporators, whether or not it is advisable in the interest of public health and for the good name of the Municipality of "urbs prima in Indis" with a royal annual income of 65 lakhs of Rupees to engage a good number of qualified persons with medical and sanitary diplomas at any cost? If they had on the staff such persons the valuable lives of the people would not have been jeopardised, and the immense commercial intercourse of Bombay with foreign countries would not have been checked by quarantine, &c.

The Standing Committee became wise after the event by sanctioning a lakh of rupees at one stroke for the necessary expenditure to prevent the ravages of the so-called "plague," and one of the members is ready to see the whole surplus of 20 lakhs spent on sanitary measures after the event.

May I ask, is it not advisable to have the best native competent qualified men on the staff of the Health Department for the good of the public who know the wants and habits of the native population better, at even an annual expenditure of a lakh of rupees. There must be at least two such persons for each ward on a good salary which would allure them to work conscientiously and without caring for any private practice.

It may be said that all the predisposing causes mentioned above, viz., alluvial and marshey soil, excessive dampness soon followed by very warm weather, overcrowding, dirt, poverty, badly-ventilated houses with low ground floors are quoted by eminent authorities to be the chief predisposing causes, and all these are present but merely the filthy state of the gutters for which the Health Department can be held responsible, is not, and cannot be, considered to be the chief or the only cause.

If the state of the gutters had been the sole cause, men working at them would certainly have fallen victims, as we often hear in Bombay of deaths by mephitic gas from the sewers in persons working at them. Further the epidemic would have by this time ceased or much lessened, as it is acknowledged by the public and the press that the Health Department have not left a stone unturned in bringing the gutters to the sweetest condition possible. But notwithstanding the cleaning and disinfection, the epidemic continues its ravages. There is a slow march, but a steady one. It is, I believe, due to the "virus" being alternated that it has become less powerful in its virulence.

Let these predisposing causes disappear or lessen, and we will find in direct ratio the lessening of the epidemic.

One word as regards the disinfectants used. In my humble opinion, the fresh and powerful "bleaching powders" is better than gallons of phenyle, &c. Let it be sprinkled freely and liberally over the gullies, gutters, and also in the houses, and even on the beds of the sick.—Yours, &c.,

NADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA, L.M. & S., L.N.Sc.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal authorities, in their zeal to metamorphose Mandvie, have forsaken other parts of the city as far as cleansing operations are concerned. My attention has been drawn, particularly in these days, to heaps of dirt lying about in various places emitting a most offensive odour. For the present I purpose confining my remarks to two places alone which it is my duty to visit almost daily. One is the Girgaum Road, and the other Cavel. The drains on the Girgaum Road extending from Thakordwar to Dadyseth Agiary Lane are so unsatisfactorily cleansed that they give off a most poisonous stench. It is not necessary for one to put his nose in the gutters to make sure of the awful state they are in, the condition makes itself felt as one walks along a couple of yards away. These drains require a thorough flushing and disinfecting, without loss of time, if not, the plague that is just now committing havoc among us may soon visit the locality. With regard to Cavel, this is one of the most congested districts in the Girgaum Ward, and probably, also the worst from a sanitary point of view. Leaving aside the fact that no decent road intersects the locality, the small crooked lanes are perpetually covered with filth, and nothing else but filth. All the five or six entrances leading into Cavel from the main roads are choked up with dust carts, with a mighty heap of dirt collected in and around them. There is a block of buildings in Cavel, situated right opposite the place, where up to last year a Municipal water reservoir stood. These buildings, which though from the outside bear rather a decent aspect, have been constructed with such an ignorance of engineering skill, that it is just possible, before long, they will be the focus of the prevailing disease. The block consists of four buildings, two in a row, with a gully about three feet wide separating one from the other. The out buildings of all the four houses have been built right in the centre, with the result that no light or air have play near them, and this most deplorable state of affairs is heightened, I am told, by the fact that the hulalcore instead of carrying away refuse soil buries it in the cesspools. This is a cheap and easy way of doing, things as it, of course, saves the man two trips with a tall and heavy basket on his head. The effect is that a deadly odour pervades the whole block of buildings throughout the day, and one may judge what detrimental effects this will have on persons living constantly in such an atmosphere. The place is tenanted by respectable people, about 200 in all; and, though representations have been now and then made to the Municipal authorities, I am told, setting forth the above grievances, with a view to remedy the same, not much notice has been taken. These are some of the instances that came under my personal observation recently, and I hope the guardians of our health will take cognisance of the same. The Calcutta Municipality is taking energetic steps against the importation of disease from Bombay by increasing its establishment by 300 coolies and 60 carts, and thus most effectually keep the city clean. Why can't Bombay, with a so-called plague in its midst, adopt the same course and not let the disease take a wild-fire course? About four thousand Rupees have been sanctioned by the Standing Committee for employing extra hands in Mandvie; that is not enough. What we now want is, that cleaning operations be brisk, and that dirt and refuge be not allowed to rot and purify, and to do this the Municipal Commissioner should be empowered to increase his establishment, for the present at least, even should it be by a fourth of the actual staff. I would suggest that the drains throughout the city be flushed without delay, and be disinfected with a free hand.—Yours, &c., SANITAS.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While precautionary measures have been adopted in various districts, little, if anything, has been done to clean out the filth accumulated in Mazagon. Close by the musjid that lies south of the Nabob's Tank are a number of dwelling houses, and thrown in here and there among these houses, separated by narrow gullies, are stables. The smell that emanates from these stables and from the filthy gullies will, I feel sure, attract disease and the sooner this matter is looked into and Mazagon cleaned the better for all MAZAGONITES.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I, as one of the resident students, need not be backward in bringing to your notice the terrific state under which the students of the Elphinstone College Residency are brought on account of the bubonic plague. To add to their panic, three dead rats were found this morning in the compound. When it is heard that the germs have found entrance in the Colaba cotton godown, fear is entertained of their plying in our direction. It is therefore hoped that precautionary measures will be taken by the responsible authorities for the safety of the flock.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 2. HELP US IN NEED.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In some of the long-winded letters anent this terrible visitation, doctors and others write of stinks, &c., as being so thick as to be palpable. Every one knows what the slums of Bombay are, but people visiting Bombay from hill stations like this feel at once that the heavenly ether upon which they exist here has really been left behind when he has reached Coorla. If unfortunately you arrive by an early train before sunrise, a visitor from the hills then really does believe that he is passing what Sinnett calls the "astral plane" wherein not "only Ghosts exist, but there is a counterpart of every coat and trousers, every shop window and paving stone." Now A. P. Sinnett is no ordinary individual, having once been the *Pioneer's* editor. I don't think there can be anything very astral in most parts of Mandvie as far as stargazing is concerned, but I am quite sure that people do feel that the atmosphere is grossly tangible. I know I did some years ago. This being so, and according to Sinnett (see his Lecture behind the scenes of Nature 1894) there being not only coats and trousers, but dhotee and saree counterparts floating in the closely-walled Mandvie locality, it behoves the Bombay good people to disperse all these things, impregnated as they must be with the germs of this worst of all diseases.

We here feel very anxious for you all. We too have friends and near relations in your great city. Many of these, and indeed to all who can do so, I would advise : Leave for hill stations, yea to the jungles. In tents, or even trees, it would be better to dwell.

I was half asleep, half thinking, last night, until I saw something like a vision. I fancied Bombay was taken by storm by the Turks; then I heard the roar of cannon from our men-of-war, and the rush of the blue jackets, and the retreat of the Turks or devils, whoever they were. Since then an idea has got hold of me that guns loaded with sulphur or other disinfectants should be fixed at one end of each infected street driving the poison-laden air seawards. Flushing is no easy matter in Bombay. I have been in Bombay and have known it since 1849 off and on. What I suggest, if carried out on a large scale, may bring on rain or even a storm. There must be no end of old gunpowder in Bombay. Let it be on land and sea. Use it. Mark my words, you will bombard the plague like swine into the sea. Surely when a leading sanitarian, a doctor, thinks a few inches of rain would do the thing, artificial thunders and lightning must do more. You must be quick, no time must be lost.

Panchgani, Oct. 1. FUJIT TEMPIS.

VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is apparent by the papers published in the Bombay and other Presidencies that the best medical authorities and several gentlemen of light and leading have for a long time been busily engaged in investigating the origin of the bubonic disease and its appearance in Bombay. It is admitted on every side that the Municipality of Bombay is ready to sacrifice a large sum of money on the improvement of the sanitary arrangements in the city, and that Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, and every other officer connected either with Health or Drainage Department, are doing everything in their power to allay the feelings of the panic-stricken residents of the localities affected by this terrible epidemic. Under such circumstances I suppose even a humble citizen like myself must have the option of having a say in the matter, and taking this supposition as my justification for encroaching upon your valuable space, I beg to suggest that if the following points are enquired into, some important information might be elicited which might perhaps tend to put the investigators on the right track, and enable the medical men to solve the fever enigma which up till now seems to have kept everyone at bay and defied every attempt on the part of the doctors to grapple with the question of its cure. In my opinion the points that claim investigation are the following :—

(1) Whether the rumour of the dead rats which are alleged to have been from time to time found in the godowns of dates imported from Baghdad to Bombay is correct?

(2) Who was the first victim of the plague, and whether the sufferer was a permanent resident of Bombay, and if not, what are the places he happened to live at, and the route he had to travel by previous to his arrival at Bombay?

(3) Whether the mortality has been found to be greater among people who have the habit of eating dates more than other persons?

(4) Whether the first death occurred in the class of people who having to go to Mandvie Bunder very often might have contracted the habit of eating dates occasionally?

(5) If the victim had any occasion to take any kind of unusual food before he was actually attacked by the malady?

After examining the above points it would also be advisable to see if the use of some other bad food or ghee might have been the cause of the appearance of this horrible disease, which seems to have brought great havoc, especially in the localities mostly frequented by the Buniah community.—Yours, &c.,

J. M, L.

VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to crave a space in your valuable paper for a few lines on the subject of the present bubonic disease that is engaging the authorities in investigations as to the cause and spread. I can speak with some authority as to the real cause. The different kinds of grain were stored in the open air and exposed to the heavy rains, and consequently saturated with water and slightly damaged. They were then stored away into godowns, and on account of the intense heat prevailing they were entirely damaged, the first victims being the rats which abound in the locality of Mandvie and the godowns in question, the mortality being countless. The next victims were the employes of the English and Native firms engaged to work in the godowns. Why more than a dozen victims belonged to Messrs. Ralli Brothers godown alone and about the same number from the Native firms? If the Register Book, which I presume is kept by the Municipality, is looked into, it will be found that my statement is corroborated and the reason given as to cause of death. The said godowns more or less are situated on Port Trust properties, and it will be found that the plague was first started from this place and spread to other godowns and localities. The first measure in my opinion to adopt is to examine the corn stacked, and see that the damaged corn is separated from that which is good, otherwise as a natural consequence the good corn will be damaged, and if the corn is sold to the general public for consumption the effect will be terrible. I hear that corn of three years' standing is still in some godowns, and the heat arising from the bags is musty and offensive. It should, therefore, be examined, and then the Goverment Committee will surely find out the real causes and adopt measures for scourging out the fell disease.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 4. DINSHAW RUSTOMJEE WRITER.

VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read in the columns of the daily papers the various accounts given of cases of the Bubonic fever, and considering the great mortality, I think it my duty for the welfare of the public to bring to their notice that I have successfully treated three out of four cases of the present malady by leeches or wet cupping. Antiseptics internally, such as Salol with Liq Hydrargyri Perchloridi and Tincture Digitalis, besides Quinine in small doses with Soda Bicarb as an antipyretic and antiseptic. Along with this treatment stimulants were given freely to combat the state of exhaustion into which the patients sink, and to keep up their strength. I recommend my colleagues attending cases of this nature to try leeches or wet cupping as early as possible, and to attend to the alvine evacuations.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. DE QUADROS,
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M. (Edin).

Mount Road, Mazagon, Oct. 4.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE BUBONIC FEVER.

Long and tiresome criticism on the prevailing bubonic fever floods the native journals, the greater portion of which we fear helps to extend the alarm unduly in the minds of the native community.

The *Indian Spectator*, which takes a sober view of matters, says : The plague at Bombay is said to be growing, both in extent and in virulence. There can be no doubt as to the former. And although everything like panic is to be deprecated, the authorities cannot take precautions too early. We are glad such precautions are being taken, not only over this Presidency, but in Calcutta and elsewhere. In Bombay town itself we think the time has come to seriously consider the desirableness of isolation for declared, and even perhaps, for suspected cases. There is a talk of quarantine also, and of examination all along railway routes. The latest published statistics show Bombay City to serious disadvantage as regards her public health. And we are likely to have matters becoming more serious during the next few weeks. This is, of course, a bad time of the year; and what with the plague raging in a thickly populated district, and fever and similar diseases elsewhere, we must be prepared for another bad report from the Health Officer, if not worse. Has he ascertained if our "scientific" drains have nothing to do with this increased rate of mortality? Apart from perfunctory construction of the drains and the house-connections, and apart from the inadequacy of the means provided to keep them in proper working condition, there is the fact of popular ignorance. Not only have we to enlighten the ignorant masses, but we have also to overcome their prejudices which are a growth of centuries. Take, for instance, the outcry of the Hindus of Mandvie allowing Mahar sweepers to clean the inside of their houses after the outbreak of the plague. We suppose they look upon the sweepers doing their work as "inteference with our religion." Do they want Brahmins to do the work? Think of a panic-stricken population standing on their dignity! Who can help such a people? Their own leaders, perhaps. But the latter say they have no control where improving the condition of the people is concerned, although they seem to be strong enough at times to lead their flock astray.

The *Gujarati* remarks : Out of evil cometh some good. Nearly two hundred innocent persons have already fallen victims to the bubonic plague now prevailing in Bombay, and a few more may yet be carried off during the next few weeks. But the lesson taught by this unpleasant and alarming experience will, we hope, be not thrown away on the Municipal authorities as well as the people at large. The French drainage system is said to be so perfect that visitors like to inspect it out of curiosity. But the Bombay drains are more known to out-siders for the horrible smells they emit than for anything else. Some crores have been spent upon the water works and drainage system of this city. But there is still something wrong with our drains. The Health Department has exerted itself to the utmost to diminished the intensity of the out-break by adopting vigorous measures to clean the drains in the affected district, and the Municipal authorities deserve credit for what they have done after the plague broke out. Tons of phenyle disinfectant powder have been used, and drains flushed with praiseworthy promptitude and energy. But the question still remains why arrangements were not so long made for flushing the drains in Mandvie and other districts. The drainage system is bound to be a failure so long as drains are allowed to accumulate dirt and filth of every conceivable kind. Besides it is perfectly clear to every one in Bombay that the Health Department requires to be considerably strengthened by the employment of competent men conversant with hygiene. At present there is not that close supervision over the subordinate officers as is necessary in the interest of the city. When people complain, they received a printed reply that "the matter will receive early attention. But this generally means an interval of eight days, if not more. Till then the nuisance complained of is allowed to continue. The Municipality might spend lakhs in a moment of panic for the suppression of an out-break. But if greater calamities are to be avoided and the inhabitants protected from sanitary dangers, the Health Department must be re-organized and strengthened at an early date. We say this in no disparagement of the existing machinery, for Municipal executive have to face fresh dangers and responsibilities, and the Department, which attends to the health of the people, must be placed on an efficient footing so as to be able to cope successfully with the sanitary problems that must necessarily arise in a vast and over-crowded city like Bombay.

The *Native Opinion* affirms : That the health of the city during the current week is inordinately low is a matter of no less regret than of anxiety both for the city populace and the Health Department. But whereas the people are over-taken unawares, the Health Department has had a sufficiently long warning to be able timely to remove all filth, and cleanse the streets. The inspections of the Government Sanitary Commissioner and the long accounts of the drain-flushing and gulley cleaning, now appearing in the dailies, bear indications that but for want of due vigilance on the part of the Inspectorial staff, the fatal bubonic fever would never have appeared. Like Calcutta why should not our Inspectorial staff be manned by men who are University graduates, and have had some experience of medical inspections. The Bombay Municipality allows them respectable salaries, and were Grant-College drawn upon for the requisite number, a goodly supply may be obtained at once. The question of manning the Health Department with local medcial graduates was once raised, but some how it was dropped. Had the proposal then been strongly supported, perhaps, the city would now have been saved the infliction of a dire disease. Be that as it may ; the death statistic for this week is a tale of scrrow and regret. The Health Department, however, ought to supply the public with two sets of statistic ; deaths in those parts off the city which have the under-ground drains, and deaths where no such drains exist, so that a comparison of the present and past statistics will show whether under a system of U shaped but open drains or the underground drains the city is likely to enjoy more and continuous health. Such statistics, theories apart, we are sure, must prove to the hilt under what system of drains the city can enjoy better health.

The *Independent* states : But the scourge could also be successfully coped with, if the ignorant people who are the worst sufferers and worst sinners against sanitation and purity were taught what needful precautions should be observed at this time to be far away from its grip. There are a lot of Semi-social Associations (*Mandlis*) in our midst, belonging to different communities and it is their duty to exert themselves to enlighten the ignorant and the uneducated what not to do. Strong reasons there are to believe that unless the lower classes of people are taught to leave off dirty, nasty habits and filthy ways of living which obtain in them and unless it is impressed on their minds how dangerous and fruitful these vile abominations prove to give rise to diseases and especially help the plague, the outward check applied by the authorities, will be of little avail. In every street at evening time disinterested citizens belonging to various Associations mentioned above should freely go and give all necessary information and lessons to the ignorant people, so that the check from within may also lead to the desired result.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes :—It is indeed a matter of regret to have to state that the number of persons seized during the last week with the malignant fever, which is common topic of conversation in every club and in every household, was very large indeed. But though large, there was a slight diminution in the percentage of mortality over the week preceding. Not that we can congratulate the city on the fact of as many as 58 persons dying of the virulent malady out of every 100. No. But it is some satisfaction to be able to say that the fatal cases are comparatively fewer in number. It is to be devoutly hoped that we may witness a further diminution in the number of deaths from this cause during the ensuing week. All that could be done by way of mitigating this heavy mortality and, if possible, of stamping out as fast as it could be, the fell disease, is being done. In all probability, had the suggestion we made last Sunday, namely, the temporary employment of a staff of about a dozen medical practioners in the locality invaded by the fever, so as to be within easy reach of those requiring their assistance, been carried into execution *earlier*, we should, perhaps, have had still less percentage of mortality than the *officially recorded* one of 58. We say officially recorded, because, those who seem to know a great deal of the deaths that have occured in Mandvie say that the percentage is rather under-estimated. It is no doubt most difficult to state with accuracy the actual number of deaths from this disease during the first three weeks of September. For, it should not be forgotten that though publicity was given to the prevalence in this pestiferous form of the fever on the 20th of that month, cases had previously occurred, but which were not very accurately recorded, because there was none to record them. Meanwhile, it should not be forgotten that Mandvie is one of the worst districts in point of fever for many years past, save perhaps Sewree and Kamateepura. The statistics of fever mortality there, as well as in Chukla, Oomerkhari and Dongree are gruesome. We find, from past reports of the Health Department, that the average death rate for the 16 years, commencing from 1880, is 28·21 per thousand of the population in the entire city; while the average ratio of fever mortality is 7·96. This mortality was the highest in 1880 when the famine in Kattyawar brought thousands of starved immigrants. The heavy mortality was caused by relapsing fever induced by starvation. There was in fact an epidemic in that year, and people were even more alarmed and panic-stricken than they now are. The death-rate for that year was 33·31, while the fever ratio was 11·06. Never since that year, save one, has the death-rate been higher. It was in 1834 that the rate was as high as 34·96. The next high fever mortality, after 1880, was in 1892 when the ratio was 9·43. Now let us just look at the following mortality statistics from fever in the Mandvie ward.

Average Ratio per 1000 of the Population between 1880 and 1895.

Mandvie ...	11·22	Oomerkhari...	9·27
Chukla.....	10·54	Dongree.....	8·99

It will be thus seen that while the average fever mortality for the entire city during the period was 7·96, in the four districts of the Mandvie ward, it was considerably higher, and nowhere higher than in Mandvie itself. It was 3·25 *above* the average! This reveals a frightful state of matters. But may it not be that it is the *local conditions* of this unfortunate district which are more responsible for the present outburst of the plague than any extraneous element? Anyhow, when we find a district shewing year after year a higher mortality from fever than the average in the city itself, it is but reasonable to presume that there *are* existent certain *local* conditions which have so largely contributed to the higher mortality. If so, what are they? Because, we are clear in our own mind, that the *accumulated* strength of these *local* conditions *chiefly*, has culminated in the plague. If the Committee of socalled experts can spot out these conditions, it will have not sat in vain. On the contrary, it will justify its nomination and render a valuable service to the future conservancy of this ill-fated ward, and to the city generally.

JUSTICE'S JUSTICE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

STRONG COMMENTS BY THE SESSIONS JUDGE.

In the Court of Session of the Sessions Division of Ahmedabad.

Criminal appeal of Lalubhai Anopsi has been heard by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, the Sessions Judge. The appellant was convicted on a trial held on the 21st of May last, by Mr. Motilal Chunilal, magistrate of the first-class, in the district of Kaira, of offering indignity to human corpse, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 51, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for two months. Mr. M. P. Modi, barrister-at-law, was heard for the appellant ; and the Assistant Public Prosecutor for the Crown.

In giving judgment, reversing the conviction, Mr. McCorkell said :—This is one of four appeals made by four persons against a single conviction had before the magistrate, first-class, of Kaira. The four appeals have been heard together, and one judgment will suffice for all. The appellants were convicted under section 297, Indian Penal Code. The points which arise for disposal are : (1) Did the accused offer any indignity to any corpse? (2) Did they cause a disturbance to any persons assembled for the performance of funeral ceremonies? (3) Did they do so with any of the intentions set out in the section of the Penal Code? I find on all three points in the negative. The magistrate has written a judgment of 43 pages, in which by a most painful process of fallacious argument he has come to a conclusion totally opposed to the evidence recorded. In this case the story of the prosecution is that Bai Divali died about 8 a.m., and that while her immediate relatives were making arrangements to take the body out to the burning-ground the present accused interfered and prevented the lady being taken away until the afternoon when they caused it to be carried out by Marwaris, thereby insulting the corpse, the relations and the religious community generally. The evidence of the nearest relatives of the deceased lady tells a totally different tale, and completely exonerates the accused. Although the nearest relatives made the preparations for the carrying out, circumstances and the smallness of their number prevented them completing the ceremonies. Then the accused obtained hired bearers and took the body out and burned it. No disrespect was intended nor was any committed. The body had been lying long beyond the prescribed time and the accused acted with excellent discretion. The magistrate has relied on statements made before the police instead of on the sworn depositions in his own court. The case appears for some reason or other to have been built up and concocted by the police on the basis of a pseudonymous petition. The police have behaved disgracefully in the matter, and the magistrate very little better. The magistrate appears to have gone out of his way to hunt up evidence on which he might base a conviction, but his entire judgment is falsified by the evidence on the record.

The magistrate has also gone gone out of his way to enter into lengthy personal explanations and apologies which are quite out of place in a judicial document. Another grievous error into which the magistrate has fallen is that of criticising and finding fault with the conduct of the counsel for the defence. These remarks were uncalled for and improper and could find no becoming place in a magisterial judgment. The disposal of this case forms a sad blot on the magisterial career of Mr. Motilal. I reverse the conviction and sentences, and direct that the fines if paid should be refunded.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.

An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Bhoiwar Lane, by Mr. Turner, the coronor, on view of the body of a Parsee, named Nowroji Dossabhoy, aged twenty-nine years, residing with his brother, sisters, and mother, a widow, in that locality. The deceased, who was a third-class engineer, was formerly in the service of Messrs. Shepherd and Company, but for the last twelve months he had been without any employment, and was preparing for the examination as a second-class engineer. He was said to be of a steady mind and enjoyed good health. At about 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, deceased, Nowroji, his brother-in-law Shapoorji, and one Bomanshah Pestonji Doctor, a friend of deceased, left home together for a walk. About half-past 7 o'clock in the evening Shapoorji returned home alone, and on being questioned by his mother-in-law as to where deceased was, he replied that he (deceased) had been following them. Half-an-hour afterwards Nowroji returned home, and on being asked to take his meal, he first said that he would take a chapatty and a little meat, but when the dish was brought to him he refused to take any food, saying that he was well, but had no appetite. About 9 p.m. he went out, saying that he was going to a railway station to see a friend off, and returned home in about three-quarters of an hour. He sat down on a cot, and having taken off his coat, bundee, and shoes, threw them on the ground, and seemed to be very strange in his manner. His brother-in-law asked him why he acted in such a peculiar manner, when deceased replied that he had taken strychnia, adding that some further information would be found in a letter written by him. He had strong convulsions and his body became stiff and acrh. A medical practitioner was sent for, but before he could arrive, Nowroji expired. Deceased did not state any reason for taking poison. After his death the police searched the deceased's clothes, and discovered in the pocket of the coat a pencil letter, written in Gujarati in deceased's own handwriting, to the address of his mother, sisters, and brother. In this letter the deceased stated that he had taken this hasty step "on account of the words of Bomanshaw, which pierced to his heart," and requested them not to be sorry for it. Bomanshah Pestonji Doctor, whose words are alleged to have led the deceased to commit suicide, in his evidence stated that he had known deceased for the last three or four years. They used to have occasional quarrels, but renewed their friendship and visited each other's houses. On Friday evening last, they went for a walk and separated as friends, having exchanged no angry words for the last two months. About two months ago, deceased told him that he would commit suicide as he had domestic differences with his mother. Deceased also stated that his mother complained about his not having had any employment, and that she wanted to get him married, but deceased did not wish to do so before his sisters were married. Witness did not know what the words were which deceased referred to in his letter as having "pierced his heart." Witness also denied having discarded the deceased, as was stated in the letter. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you oblige me by inserting the following lines in your journal? Some of the University examinations are fixed on the first week of November. The Diwali holidays begin from that time. This is one of the months in which all the students preparing themselves for the University examinations are confined to their rooms. They cannot scamper any of the hobbies of the examiners. The recuperative work of nature in holidays deserves to be brought into play along with study. At home, the parents, wives, brothers, and sisters of these students longingly wish for their presence. The students also hear every whistle of the railway when the Diwali holidays are near. I, therefore, request to ask the University authorities to postpone all the examinations that happen to fall on the first week, to the second week. I need not quote any precedent in this matter. It is very hard for students to be absent in other places during these holidays. It is said that the University Registrar is a little constrained to adjust the programme when such alterations take place that these undergraduates have to keep terms from the third week of November. But such minor points must give way when we see that there is a large section of Hindu students, and that the Universities exist for students and not the students for the Universities.—Yours, &c.,

Sang

has formed against the Sultan of Turkey; but this much is evident—that she is endeavouring by all means in her power to prevent the Egyptian question from coming to the front. Great Britain is too weak to take measures against Turkey with any prospect or success, and could only accomplish any lasting change by means of an agreement with other Powers. Everybody recognises that Turkey is very badly administered, but for weighty reasons the Great Powers are not yet prepared to adopt radical measures, seeking rather to exercise their influence by tendering advice in order to preserve the status quo, and of postponing the settlement of the Turkish question, with the object of preventing friction which would be dangerous to Europe itself. It cannot be to the interest of Great Britain to violently produce international complications, and no apprehensions are therefore entertained of a coup de main on her part; but her attitude, nevertheless, inspires anxiety, because the public spirit in Constantinople is not tranquil, and in England the call for a crusade in the East is making itself more distinctly heard. A crusade against Islam, however, would be a momentous one for Great Britain herself.

The tone of the semi-official and Conservative German Press continues to be one of intense distrust and suspicion of Great Britain in regard to the situation in Turkey. It is announced that four German training-ships, whose united crews number some 2,000 men, have been ordered to cruise during the winter in the Eastern Mediterranean.

THE TSAR AND THE SULTAN.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears from a Russian authority, whose position, he says, should be a guarantee of his trustworthiness, that, the courtesies between the Russian and German monarchs at Gorlitz notwithstanding, the Tsar is not at all impressed with the indifference of Germany and Austria in the face of the Turkish massacres. He is said to have remarked to the Emperor William that "the Sultan was either an unfortunate or impious man." "If," said he Tsar, "he be the former he should be helped, but if the latter he should be dethroned and his country, given to another." "And when his Majesty comes to England," adds the correspondent's informant, "you will see that these observations of his are nothing more or less than a summary of his complete opinion on the Turkish question. His mind has been poisoned and, unpoisoned, and he is now astonishingly open to receive information. It should be the task of Lord Salisbury to help the Tsar definitely to make up his mind whether the Sultan is an "unfortunate or an impious man."

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The American papers giv eprominence to the advising article in the *St. James's Gazette* advocatin an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and Italy, with a view to bringing pressure to bear upon the Porte and the Sultan in order to put an end to the scandal of Turkish misgovernment. A Washington telegram to the *St. James's Gazette* says:—

The proposal is commented on approvingly. Many public men welcome the idea of an Anglo-American alliance to suppress Turkish massacres, but fear that popular opinion throughout the country would not sanction it, as being too radical a step in the direction of entangling foreign alliances, which are the bugbear of American statesmen. Members of the Government and public men refuse to express opinions for publication, regarding the matter as too delicate for open discussion. It is believed, however, that the United States may soon be compelled to invoke the assistance of Great Britain to obtain permission for the American guardship Bancroft, which has been despatched to Turkish waters, to enter the Bosphorus. The President is determined that the vessel shall enter, and he looks to England to obtain the necessary firman from the Sultan. The Washington Government are understood to be fully advised as to the plans of the British Government in the matter. If the British Fleet should force a passage through the Turkish forts to Constantinople, the American Fleet, which is now being reinforced, will follow the English lead and assist in preserving order, but would not actually engage forts.

MR. W. T. STEAD'S SUGGESTION.

In the *Westminster Gazette* Mr. W. T. Stead had a characteristic articles suggesting that on the occasion of the coming interview between Lord Salisbury and the Tsar, the former should signify his willingness to tear up the Convention of 1878, and to grant autonomy to Cyprus as the price of Russian co-operation in Constantinople, and as proof of the disinterestedness of England in the agitation on behalf of the Armenian subjects of the Sultan.

THE SOUDAN.

WEDNESDAY (Sept. 16) witnessed the completion of the carefully-planned scheme of concentration at the front, which Gen. Kitchener has been patiently carrying out ever since the victory at Ferket. The opposing forces now stand face to face, with no more than twenty miles intervening between their respective positions at Fereig and Kerman. On Sept. 15 some skirmishing took place between reconnoitring parties, and the Dervishes once received convincing proof that the Egyptain soldiers they now have to fight are of very different quality to the impressed fellaheen under Hicks Pasha, whom they exterminated in the El Obeid desert. Wad-el-Bishara has assumed command at Kerman, and has a thoroughly competent second-in command in Osman Asrak. The fact that both of these high officers are at the front instead of remaining at Dongola, goes some way to indicate that the decisive fight will take place at or near Kerman. It is a well-chosen position (says the *Globe*) because the ascent of the flotilla must be impeded by the third cataract, which is just on the north side of Kerman. But the river fleet can get near enough to land troops close to the Dervish position, while the much larger force marching by land will, no doubt, be so timed as to reach the point simultaneously. From Kerman to Dongola the distance is about fifty miles, with no particular obstacle to overcome either on land or water. It is possible, of course, that Wad-el-Bishara will make a second stand there, in the event of his troops being driven out of Kerman. But the Egyptian cavalry may be safely trusted to convert defeat into rout before refuge is reached: for, after the Dervishes were once thrust out of Ferket, the gallant Egyptian horsemen chased them like hares for many a mile, scarcely a single attempt to rally being made by the demoralised fugitives.

A telegram from Fereig states that a patrol of the friendly Kababish tribe has captured two boats and dispersed a body of Dervish raiders, killing two. The detachment of the Staffordshire Regiment, which had been despatched to check the raiders, arrived too late to take part in the operation, to the great disappointment of the men, who were longing to have a brush with the enemy. Capt. Whitla, while patrolling the east bank of the river, shot in the thigh Abdelal, a prominent Dervish officer, who died of his wound after his removal to the camp.

An accident to the Nile steamer Zafir has necessitated the transfer of her Maxim guns to other gunboats.

The troops seem to be now in the very best of spirits. The journey from Kederma to Fereig was accomplished under circumstances of an exceedingly favourable character:—"The men marched along gaily, singing in unison, and the deep volume of sound travelled far across the still desert with magnificent effect. The weather was warm, and there was hardly a breath of air; yet scarcely a single man fell out of the several regiments." Subsequently, at a march past before the Sirdar, the black troops "raised their rifles aloft and waved them in the air, at the same time emitting a peculiar cry of mingled triumph and defiance."

The full truth about the cholera epidemic in the Soudan seems to be told for the first time in a startling letter from the war correspondent of the *Daily News*. He admits that in his own telegrams at the time he made as light of the epidemic as he could. Others did the same, and the public has accordingly never known how bad the epidemic was. The disease was peculiar in form. "The victim appeared to be seized with an appalling lassitude, which killed him in less than two hours. It was extraordinarily virulant, and the percentage of recoveries very small. No white man who was attacked recovered." One Soudense battalion of 750 men lost over fifty men by death, and fifty more who had to be sent back from the front invalided. More than 29 per cent. of the Englishmen with the expeditionary force have either died or been sent back invalided, and the correspondent says that during some part of June, and certainly the whole of July, less than 50 per cent. of the British officers with the expeditionary force were in a really fit condition of health to march against the enemy." He ends by pointing out the appalling consequences that might follow from a serious outbreak of cholera among the Dervishes further south the Nile would bring down the infection to the Anglo-Egyptian force in the only water available for drink every future camping ground would be infected, and the unturied bodies of men dead of cholera would be met everywhere on the way.

Telegraphic information is to the effect that the cholera epidemic is rapidly declining the weekly mortality for all Egypt having fallen from 2,000 to 600, and the number of cases remaining in the hospitals is only 133. It is the opinion of the chief of the Sanitary Department that by November or December the epidemic will have completely disappeared.

THERE is a great quarrel going on among the Bengali journalists about something or other, and for once in a way they are too busy attacking each other to find time to abuse the Government. In the heat of their exchanges, one of the controversialists calls another a "jesting *Pilot*"—an obscure taunt at first sight, but which seems to be a reminiscence of Bacon. "'What is truth?' said jesting Pilate and, would not wait for an answer. Even in this form the expression has been felt to be acerbious one: for, as Whately remarks, there is no indication in the passage that Pilate was jesting. His moods seems rather to have been one of profound melancholy. However, whether we follow Whately or Bacon, no doubt the Bengali disputant feels that he has somehow dealt the other man a nasty blow.

TRIAL OF THE NEW P. AND O. LINER.

THE official trial trip of the new steamer India, built by Messrs Caird & Co. (Limited), Greenock, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company took place on the 12th Sept. The India is a vessel of 8800 tons gross register, with an indicated horse-power of 10,000. She is 5000 feet in length, 54 feet in breadth, and 37½ feet in dept. The engines, which were supplied by Messrs Caird, are on the triple expansion principle, with four cylinders and four cranks. The boilers are fitted with Howden's forced draught system, and the shafting is of Vicker's steel. The various decks are fitted with all the most recent appliances for the handling of cargo, worked by hydraulic power. The vessel has been fitted throughout with a complete electrical installation by Messrs Siemens Brothers. The India, which has been built to the highest class at Lloyd's, is the largest steamer ever built at Greenock. She is intended for the mail and passenger service of the P. and O. Company, and has been placed on the Admiralty list of armed cruisers. She can in time of emergency accommodate fully 2500 soldiers. Her crew consists of from 400 to 500 persons, including stokers and engineers. The steamer has five decks—boat deck, promenade deck, spar deck, main deck, and lower deck. She is fitted up to accommodate 469 passengers—317 first class and 152 second class. On Friday last the steamer was run over the measured mile at Skelmorlie, and while no figures are given, the results were highly satisfactory to the builders. The India is one of six steamers at present being built. Two of these—the Egypt and the Arabia are being built at Greenock by Messrs Caird, one—the China—by Messrs Harland & Wolff at Belfast, and another—the Secotra—by Messrs Palmer at Jarrow.

The internal fittings of the various apartments in the india, which have been furnished by Messrs. J. G. Rowan & Co., Greenock, under the supperintendence of Mr. T. E. Colcutt, leave nothing to be desired. In the main saloon the prevailing colours are white and gold, and the walls and ceilings are a triumph in decorative art. The first saloon smoking-room is perhaps the prettiest room in the vessel. It is fitted up with oak panels, green stained, and art decorations in the shape of handsome seascapes and landscapes are placed all round. The room itself is supplied with all the latest improvements, including smoking tables, tumbler racks, while the floor is formed of rubber squares. The music-room, which is situated at the companion-way above the main saloon, is furnished in two shades of red, in French velvet, and is fitted up with African mahogany. A fine library is also contained in this room. The various state-rooms, first and second-class, are supplied with folding beds, folding washstands, writing desks, and chests of drawers. The baths, which are of marble, have been hewn out of the solid. The second saloon and smoking-room are quite in keeping with the others; in fact very little difference is noticeable in the furnishings, which are as handsome and luxurious as in the first saloon apartments. Shortly before twelve o'clock the vessel, which is in command of Capt. Briscoe, was joined by a large company of ladies and gentlemen, who were embarked by tender from Prince's Pier. The steamer then proceeded down the firth. Amongts the ladies and gentlemen on board were:—

Sir Edward Clark, Lord Reginald Stewart, Lord Davey, Mr. Geo. Davey, Mr. H.W Lucy, Mr. C. Moberly Bell. Mr John Aird, M.P.; Mr J.C. Parkinson, Sir Wemyss Reid, Sir Thomas Sutherland, K.C.M.G., M. P.; Sir John B. Monckton, Mr J. B. Westray, Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P.; Mr R.S. Donkin, M.P.; Comte Chas. de Lasseps, Mr. T.E. Colcutt, Capt. Methven, Capt. Tomlin, R.N.R.; Mr. C. Czarnikow, Mr. R.A. Ward, Col. Sir Edward Hill, M.P., Mr. Peter Williams, General Webber, C.B.; Mr Robert Alexander, Lord Vaux of Harroden; Mr. W.S. Gilbert, Admiral Field, M.P.; Mr. F.A. White, Dr Elgar, Mr. E. Letchworth, Mr. Alban Gibbs, M.P.; Mr. Henry Head, Mons. Anslyn, Mr George Royle, Mr Patrick Caird, Mrs P. Caird, Mr. Robert airt, Misses Caird, MissBarnes, Miss Dora Barnes, Mr T D. Barnes, jun; Mr. J.P. Fyfe. Captain Harris, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Lewin Hill, Mr. J.J. Cardin, Mr. G.W. Smyth, Mr. Buxton Forman, Dr Arthur Wilson, Mr W. R. Mitford, Mr. F. R. Laugton, Mr H. L. Cresswell, Mr E. Ford Duncanson, director; Mr. T.J.G. Duncanson, Mr. J. B. Peace, Sir Owen T. Burne, K.C.S.I., director; Lady Agnes Burne, Mr Arthur L. Burne, Mr. Edward R. Burne R.A.; Miss Mable Plomley, Mr. W Hamilton Gordon, Mrs. Hamilton Gordon, Dr E. Tait Robinson, Mr. W Adamson, director; Mr. E W. Nicholls, Mr. John Buttery, Sir Robert G. Herbert, G.C.B., director; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clark, G. C.M.G.; Miss Clark, Mr. John Bramston, Mrs Bramston, Mrs Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mr. James Reid, Dr H. Craik, E.M. Nelson, Sir Lewis M'Iver, M. P.; James Glen, Miss Glen, Sir E. S. Dawes, K. C. M. G.; James G. Thorburn, Mr A. Milman, C.B.; Mr Robert Kerr, Right Hon. Edward Carson, Q.C., M.P.; Mr Rudolph Glover, F.S.A.; Mr Russell Roberts, Sir Francis Jeune Mr Douglas Fletcher, Mr S. Stewart Gladstone, director; Mr Robert Gladstone, Miss Gladstone, Mr. Campbell Findlay, ex-Provost Binnie Mr E. L Matin (naval architect), Mr G W. Manuel, Mr D. Martel, Professor M' Kendrick. Mr William Caird, Mr and Mrs Robert Caird, and Miss Caird, Mr and Mrs Arthur Caird, Rev. W. H, and Mrs Addicott, Mr and Mrs J. D. Macintre, Mr adn Mrs James Reid, Mr P. Adam, Mrs W. Adam, Mr and Mrs Ferguson Buchanan, Mr and Mrs Hugh Brown, Captain Briscoe. Captain A R and Mrs Brown Mr and Mrs D. Blair, Mr and Mrs C. S. Caird, Mr and Mrs C. Bine Renhaw, Sir W. Orr-Ewing, Rev. T. and Mrs Johnstone, Mr and Mrs D. Kerr, Mr and Mrs J. Kerr, Mr and Mrs R. Thorne, Mr H. J. and Mrs and Misses Taylor, Mr W. J. Taylor, Mr and Mrs Threlfall, ex-Lord Provost Ure, LL.D., and Mrs Ure, Mr Alex. Ure, M.P., and Mrs Ure, Sir Renny and Lady Watson, Dr and Mrs Whiteford, Mr and Mrs Louson Walker, Dr and Mrs Wilson, Captain and Mrs A. Williamson, Colonel and Mrs W Lamout, Mr R. Gilling Lax, Mr and Mrs W. C. Leitch, Mrs A. C. Leitch, Mr and Mrs Ryrie Orr, Captain Ovenstone Mr John Pettigrew, Mrs and Miss Pettigrew, Mr M H and Lady Alice Shaw-Stewart, Provost and Mrs Shankland. Mr H. R. B. Pelie, Captain and Mrs Rooke, Rev. Arthur Peile.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., Sir James Mackay, K. C. I. E., and Mr S. Digby were prevented from accepting the company's invitation.

While passing the Cumbraes luncheon was served in the main saloon, fully three hundred persons being seated. Mr Patrick Caird presided. After luncheon the Chairman, in proposing the toast of Sir Thomas Sutherland, referred to the long and happy period during which his firm had built steamers for the company. In addition to the India, they had at present on the stocks another vessel very similar in construction to the India, but although to the eye everything appeared of the most improved pattern, still in the other vessel they had been able to effect some important improvements.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, who was received with cheers, thanked them very heartily for the manner in which they had replied to the toast of the P. and O. Company. To a certain extent the P. and O. Company had been his life, and he was bold enough to say that for a certain number of years he had been to a certain extent a life in the P. and O. Company. Mr Caird had referred to the vast improvements made during the last few years in the building of steamers, and he would have them know that shipowners such as his company were purely a philanthropic people, and built ships for the public benefit and without any advantage or profit to themselves. During the whole of the career of the company they had been mainly fortunate with regard to the safety of their passengers and the ability with which their ships had been navigated throughout the length and breadth of the world. This was a particular of which they had every reason to feel proud. It was satisfactory to the shareholders of the company on the one hand, and to the public on theother. The progress made by his company and also by other steamship companies had been of a most satisfactory kind. In the case of the P. and O. Company they had managed to bring the shores of India within 14 days of the Metropolis, and in doing so he thought they had accomplished a great and useful work for the cause of civilisation. He then proceeded to give a brief account of the origin of the company, beginning in the year 1832, when the company was formed by Messrs. Wilcox & Anderson, a firm of shipbrokers in London, and Captain Ford, to send a steam vessel to India. The company received a severe blow by the scheme of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps for the formation of the Suez Canal. M. de Lesseps was then French Consul at Alexandria. The canal turned out to be nearly practical ruin for the company, but thanks to the ingenuity which they had displayed in the trade all over the world, they had averted the ruin with which they were threatened, and were now the best customers of the canal which had threatened to prove their ruin.

Mr. Michael Hugh Shaw Stewart then proposed the toast of "Messrs Caird & Co.," to which Mr Robert Caird replied and gave the toast of "Captain Briscoe, the first captain of the India." The vessel arrived back at the Tail of the Bank about six o'clock, a very enjoyable day having been spent. The India left the Clyde on the 13th instant for London, having on board a party of ladies and gentlemen invited by Sir Thomas Sutherland. The intention was to call at Dublin, but this part of the programme had to be abandoned owing to the state of the weather. The India arrived in the Thames on the 12th.

THE "History of the Norwich Musical Festival," which Mr. Robin H. Legge has had in preparation for the past three years, will be published by Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, of Warwick-lane, in the course of this month. The book will furnish a history of the festival since 1824, and among numerous other illustrations will be a series of thirteen photogravure etched plates, containing portraits of Spohr, Sir George Smart, Professor Taylor, Sir Julius Benedict, Malibran, Lablache, Fanny Kemble, Jenny Lind, and others who have been more or less closely identified with this triennial celebration. There will also be a picture of the interior of St. Andrew's Hall during the festival of three years ago. Mr. Legge has been assisted in the preparation of this work by Mr. W. E. Hansell.

OUTRAGE ON A BRITISH OFFICER.

THE following letter, dated Aug. 13, has been sent to a friend in England by Lieut. J. R. Gaussen, of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, giving particulars of the outrage recently sustained by him on the Tibetan Frontier:—

On July 29 I crossed the Lepudhana (? Lipu Lok) Pass into Chinese Tibet, with the intention of going to Kailas to shoot, as you can get there yaks, ovis ammon, burrel, Tibetan antelope, &c. That night I reached Tagla-Kot, a seat of Government where a big Lama also resides. As seven or eight men had been sent to forcibly arrest me on my way, I agreed to stop the day at Tagla-Kot and talk it out. I did so, and eventually, as a sort of compromise, agreed to give up Kailos, and only go up Lake Chomapong or Manasarowar Tal and come straight back. On July 31, I set out with my servant, two coolies, quarter of a and four yaks with baggage. I had hardly gone a mile when a mob of two or three hundred, incited by the Lama, fell on me, overturned my yaks, and stoned my coolies. Finally, while I was defending myself from those in front, some five or six seized me from behind and pinioned me. Meanwhile, someone hit me on the head with a stone or blunt instrument and split open my head an inch from the right temple. The flow of blood blinded me for a bit, and when I could see, my servant was lying unconscious fifty yards off, with his head cut open behind the ear. They had taken my gun and rifle. The Jongpon (district officer) then appeared, and I expostulated with him, and told him he could do as he liked, but my Government would surely punish him, and eventually I was let go, and taken by some friendly Bhotiyas to their camp. I did all I could for my boy, but he still remained all but unconscious, so after a day I determined to set out for Garbing, about thirty-five miles off, and over the boundary, as there was a native doctor there, and I wanted to get the boy and my wound attended to, so I got a ponny and fixed him on, and holding him on, gradually brought him back. I found he was all right, only utterly dazed, and fancied he was dead or dying. You should have seen my clothes—coat, breeches, pugaree, boots, and shirt drenched with blood. That is why I am so weak. H — W — says, if the boy with his nature and constitution, had been so treated he would have died in ten minutes. The blow just missed my temple.

I am now not exactly in British territory, but on better—a little native State, about thirty miles long, where I am treated, not as a subaltern, but as a Badshah or King. I arrived here (Askote) after a most painful journey (though, luckily, it was raining and cloudy, which saved my head) on Aug. 11, and intended to go straight on, but found myself so utterly broken down and weak that I am now resting here for a day or so. I arrived here with the whole right side of my head, face, jaw, teeth &c., in an agony of torture. The skull was not fractured, but, I suppose, bruised. I ought to have taken the advice of the mission lady and stayed up in the mountains with her till my head was well, but I had a sort of longing to get on home and rest. Here I am in the lap of luxury, and the old Rajbar is helping on my cure by overwhelming me with good things. You cannot think what a pleasure it is to be able to eat good, tasty food again after so long. You see, two marches above this you enter a desolate bit of cold country, where one can get nothing but dal, coarse rice, and a few coarse grains; milk is very scarce, and hard to procure; no fruit, vegetables, or eggs. Fresh meat is a great luxury there, though I did persuade a Bhotiya to sell me a Tibetan sheep as big as a fox terrior, with hair and wool hanging down to the ground. I tried to buy five or six to bring down with me, but was told they could not survive the heat of the valley I have just come through. The Bhotiyas are a most independent race, and money is nothing to them. I tried to buy a sort ofdouble hair bag to carry my goods in but no. The man would "lend it to me as long as I liked, but money would not make a new one for him!"

I am now encamped in a shady grove of fruit trees (lime, orange, lemon, pomegranate, pear, &c.) in a corner of the Rajbar's garden. My head is now healed, though only two weeks since the row. Had it not been that I wore a juggaree my head must have been smashed in. The affair has been bruited far and wide; the native potentates of this part of the country and Government officials have petitioned Government to punish the outrage, as they say that otherwise these people "who are like bears, and listen to no argument or reason," will think they can do as they like to a Sahib with impunity, and much more to our subjects, the Bhotiya traders, who travel backwards and forwards in swarms, bringing wool, borax, &c., and who, even now, are most unjustly treated and persecuted. Their pilgrims try to get up to Kailas and Manasarowar to worship, as these are very holy places, but think themselves lucky if they return with their lives, stripped of all their belongings. At Garbiang is a little mission station (American), with a native doctor in charge. There (three marches our side of the boundary I saw a woman dying of pneumonia, and her husband nearly as bad; the Tibetans have taken all their sheep and clothes and they had to cross the pass nearly naked at an altitude of 17,000ft. I also saw a man there with his right leg crushed to a jelly, and he said if he returned his left leg would be similarly treated. This is one of their ways of punishing men. They place a leg or arm on a rock and then beat it with an iron hammer till the bone is crushed. They have practically no religion, but their Lamas have invented a sort of faith for them. A more savage and ignorant people I never saw. The ryots, or proper class, are wretched and down-trodden by all the officials and Lamas, and say they would look upon the day when we take the country as a day of salvation, as they hear what peace and happiness our subjects enjoy. If they said this openly it would mean a crushed leg at once. They go in for polyandry, the country being too poor to admit of many girls being kept alive. All the grain and fuel have to be procured from our side.

TSAR AND KAISER.

A CORRESPONDENT writing in the *Times* of Sept. 17 said:—The secret of the recent interviews at Breslau and Gorlitz has been well kept, and this fact strongly confirms the belief that no important negotiations took place; but the two Emperors had at least two lengthy conversations, during which the Kaiser explained and emphaised his pacific intentions, and endeavour-d to obtain from the Tsar some assurance of a similar kind. The difference in the character and manner of the two personages was very striking. The Kaiser was affusively amiable, talkative, and inclined to employ occasionally rather rhetorical language. The Tsar, on the other hand, was reticent and reserved; he listened attentively, and when obliged to answer confined himself to a brief reply, in plain, cautious terms. On one occasion the Kaiser entered on the delicate subject of the Russo-French entente, and declared that it caused him satisfaction rather than anxiety, because he regarded it as a guarantee of peace. The rest of his remarks—I might almost say of his speech, for there was a tinge of declamation in his tone—has been given to me in the following form. I cannot guarantee the verbal accuracy of the report, but I have good reason to believe that it is substantially correct:—"The French nation," the Kaiser is represented as saying to the Tsar, "does not wish for war, but when those who are at the head of affairs desire it, the nation is very liable to let itself be carried away. At preset, however, France would not enter on a great war without your co-operation, and I have complete confidence in your traditional wisdom and firmness. I know that you will not make war in order to give France the satisfaction of a revanche, just as I and my allies will do nothing to furnish a pretext. I may say even more. I am glad of your intimacy with France, because that intimacy will suffice to hold in check the revolutionary spirit by which it is agitated, and help to fight and crush it. In Russia you have Nihilism—the spirit of conspiracies, the spirit of darkness. In Germany we have scientific Socialism—the spirit of destruction, disguised under the mask of hypocritical scientific formulas—a spirit which is very dangerous in a people which delights in obscure philosophical conceptions, and which imagines that it understands what is obscure. In France what dominates is the thirst for overthrowing the existing order of things—the desire of novelty, which takes possession of over-rich and over-comfortable peoples when they s'ennuient We ought to act as the guardians of order, the protectors of the peace of the world. It is the most urgent question, it is the salvation of all, and if we march forward together, if we unite in order to combat the enemy of God and of Kings we shall be rewarded by the gratitude of the world and of history." With regard to the Tsar's reply, there are two reports current in well-informed circles. According to the one version, the Emperor Nicholas shook the Kaiser warmly by the hand and said, "I am absolutely in agreement with you and ready to join in the work, which is worthy of our united efforts." According to the other version, the Tsar seemed not altogether at his ease when the Kaiser was speaking of France, and on hearing the peroration, expressed merely in very vague terms his pacific intentions. The latter version seems to me the more probable, as being more in harmony with the character of Nicholas II. However this may be, there is no doubt that the Kaiser subsequently declared himself satisfied with the reply.

The Tsar went out cycling on Sept. 11, and was accompanied by the Queen of Denmark, the Tsaritsa, and the Princess of Wales in a carriage. On Sept. 15 the Tsar and Tsaritsa, accompanied by thePrincess of Wales and Princess Victoria of Wales, visited the new Imperial Russian yacht Standart at Copenhagen. According to statements in the French Press the Tsar and Tsarita will arrive, on Oct. 6, at the specially constructed station at La Muette, near Paray, and that the formal entry into Paris will be by the Bois de Boulogne, the Place de l'Etoile, and the Boulevard St. Germain to the Russian Embassy. The Imperial party will visit the Elysee, with which will pay a return visit. A grand dinner at attendance at the theatre and the opera, a military review, and fetes at Versailles are among the arrangements.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

RECRUDESCENCE OF THE DYNAMITARDS.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST QUEEN AND TSAR.

WHAT, according to the information at the disposal of the Press, seems to have been a vast and pari lous conspiracy has been arrested by the authorities of Scotland Yard. Apparently the plot was hatched a year ago in America, and ever since then the principal agents have been closely watched and follow ed by the police. Four men, Tynan, Bell, Wallace, and Haines, accompanied by others, who were either Nihilists or, as they used to be termed, "Invincibles," came recently to Europe, and travelled by different paths towards their goal of concerted murder. Whether their measures were to be taken against the Tsar during his visit to Scotland or against the Queen herself seems as yet uncertain. On the very eve of the projected operations the detectives made simultaneous arrests at Boulogne, Glasgow, and Rotterdam. One of the headquarters of the gang was near Antwerp, where a private house had been hired at Berchem, and turned into a laboratory for the manufacture of explosive chemicals.

The arrest of the four alleged leaders was effected by British officers at about the same hour, on Sunday (Sept. 13). The man captured at Boulogne is said to be none other than P. J. Tynan, the "No. 1" of the Phoenix Park assassinations. Tynan, after a more or less secure term of refuge in the United States, had, it seems, during August, abandoned his exile and gone to Genoa, on his way to Paris, Boulogne, and England. Without their suspecting it, the departure of himself and his associates was known beforehand at Scotland Yard, and the conspirators were shadowed, so that, when Tynan and Bell reached the edge of the Channel, the latter alone passing onward to Glasgow, they were all the while under close surveillance. Thus, well-nigh at one and the same moment, Tynan was arrested at Boulogne; and his travelling companion, Bell, of whom more will be afterwards learned, at Glasgow. While the captures above described were proceeding, two men, whose names are given as Wallace and Haines, were apprehended at Rotterdam, whither they had betaken themselves in a fit of nervousness, apparently, from Berchem. These two persons were also Irish-Americans, and one of them is said to be Kearney, who was previously concerned in the blowing-up of the gasworks in Glasgow, for which offence McDermott and others are now undergoing a life sentence of penal servitude in Portland Prison. It was Kearney, too, who was implicated in the attempted murder of a man named Phetlan it the office of O'Donovan Rossa in New York. Bell may perhaps be that "Captain Kirwan," who was a well-marked agent of the Clan-na-Gael. The man, Bell, when arrested, said he was not a British subject, but an American tourist, and he refused to give any other information about himself. He had £300 in his possession, and in his luggage were found documents showing that he had been in regular communication with Tynan. These he alleged he had "found in a lavatory." He was brought up at the Glasgow Central Police-court on Sept. 14, and remanded on the application of the police, who stated that the charge against him was that of having contravened the fifth section of the Explosive Substances Act, 1883. On Sept. 16 Bell was handed over to the Metropolitan Police. He was brought up at Bow-street, yesterday, and remanded.

Tynan was, on Sept. 14, brought before the Deputy Public Prosecutor at Boulogne, and remanded after formal evidence had been given of his arrest and identity, which he fully admitted. Interrogated by the Public Prosecutor at Boulogne on Sept. 15, in reference to his complicity in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Tynan denied having taken any actual part in the murders, and declared he relied upon the sacred flag of France to afford him protection against his British enemies. Several of the Scotland Yard officials afterwards had en interview with the Public Prosecutor, who assured them that the French authorities would render every assistance in bringing to justice all the persons implicated in the dynamite conspiracy Throughout his examination by the Prosecutor of the Republic, on Sept. 16, Tynan assumed a very lordly air, and gave but very little information. He admitted that he was a Fenian defender of Home Rule. The British Embassy in Paris, on Sept. 16, presented a request to the French authorities that Tynan should be detained, pending the arrival of a formal demand for his extradition. It is believed in Paris that if Tynan be a naturalised American citizen his extradition will raise difficulties.

Mrs. Tynan, mother of the prisoner now in custody at Boulogne, left Kingstone on Sept. 15, by mail train for Queens town, "en route" for the Argentine Republic, to take possession of the estate bequeathed to her by her son, the late Father Tynan. She is over eighty years old, and was accompanied by her grandson and three granddaughters, children of Pat. Tynan, who came over from New York to escort her back to America.

The prisoners Wallace and Haines, at Rotterdam, refuse to reply to the questions of the police. Among the papers found on the prisoners is a letter dated from Boulogne on the 12th inst., addressed to Wallace, which says:—"If you do not dare to go over to Scotland, come to Boulogne, and we can talk it over. Cowardice cannot be tolerated among our brothers."

On Sept. 16 Wallace and Haines were interrogated by an English detective in presence of a police commissary, but persisted in refusing to answer questions.

The news of a projected plot against the Tsar seems to have created a profound sensation in Copenhagen, but it is stated that the Tsar himself, on receiving the intelligence, remained perfectly cool. In Paris there is a marked tendency to argue that the alleged plot is a purely Fenian movement directed against Edgland.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, September, 17.

ARRIVAL REPORTED.

Mr C M Prendergast, B	Capt F W H Cox
Lt-Col T H Goldney	Capt R D Broome
Lt-Col H Hay	Lieut W C Palcologus
Major A W Lyster	Lieut McL J Gordon
Capt W A Watson	Engr R Walker

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W R G Moir, B C S, 6 mos	Major G A Welman, 4 mos
Mr G D Burgess, C S I, B C S, 1 day	Capt J Strachey, 3 mos
Mr H G Cooke, B C S, 1 mo	Capt J O S Fayrer, till April 29, 1897
Mr E Lawrence, B C S, 10 days	Lieut R Martin, 2 mos
Mr E Gray, Bo C S, 1 year	Lieut P Greig, 6 mos
Lieut-Col J E Mein, 14 days	Surg-Major G Jameson, 1 mo
Major W Lister, 6 mos	Surg-Capt A O Hubbard, 6 mos
	Surg-Lieut H St J Fraser, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E D Maclagan, B C S	Mr G C Stawell
Mr J J McLean, B C S	Mr T Weir, M C S
Mr J J D LaTouche, C S I, B C S	Mr J E Parel, M
Mr E Lawrence, B C S	Mr J Lightfoot, M
Mr H G Burgess, B C S	Lt-Col J E Mein
Mr W J Cunningham, C S I, B C S	Major W C Pollard
Mr R Udney, B C S	Capt W E Wimble
Mr M King, B	Capt R R Renton
Mr R K Moseley, B	Capt L C H Stainforth
Mr H S K Spipton, B	Capt E A Gayer
Mr R W Rorland, B	Capt A J H Swiney
Mr P Owen, B	Capt A C B Johnson
Mr A Leventhorpe, B	Lieut C Mackenzie
Mr W Bigge, B	Lieut J H Vandersee
Mr F C Annesley, B	Lieut A C Sangster
Mr G H S Livesay, B	Lieut E B C Boddam
Mr G Pashley, B	Lieut H K Barr
Mr A L McIntire, B	Lieut T A F R Oldfield
Mr A H G Close, B	Surg-Lt-Col W E Griffiths
	Vety-Lt F S H Baldrey

THE INDIA OFFICE COUNCIL OUT OF TOWN.

THERE was trouble at the India office the week the mail left. It was feared at one time that the Secretary of State's Council would be unable to meet, writes the *St. James's Gazette*. Lord George Hamilton, who is President by virtue of his post, is of course, away; but it is customary for the Vice-President to remain within hail. Sir Alfred Lyall, however, who is Vice-President for the year, had gone into the country, trusting that enough members were left in town to form the necessary quorum. Then Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart went on the sick list, and the prospects of a meeting grew extremely doubtful. A telegram was sent to Sir Alfred Lyall, begging him to come back; but he declared it was out of the question, and the Clerk of the Council, Sir Horace Walpole, was in despair. As a last resource, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who is taking the regulation holiday, was appeared to, and not in vain. He returned, not, perhaps, with cheerful alacrity, but in time for the meeting. Strong opinions are expressed on the grave inconvenience that may arise from reducing the number of Councillors without at the same time reducing the quorum.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, ... as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, ... the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "... Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 93, Harrington Road, London, England.

RUSSIA'S ASIATIC POLICY.

THE *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent writes:—With the consent of the Emir of Bokhara, the Russian Government will send a quasi-scientific expedition to the provinces of Shugnane and Rauchane, amalgamated anew with Bokhara after the Pamir settlement. The object of the expedition will be to explore the frontier districts, with a view to fortifying them later on against Afghanistan, which country lies within the sphere of British influence. Once fortified, the frontier districts would be defensible against an Anglo-Afghan invasion of Bokharan territory, as well as of the Russian possessions in Central Asia. Before constructing small fortresses and outlying forts in these provinces a military line of observation will be established, and connected by telegraph wires with the nearest stations occupied by Russian troops. The expedition will ostensibly be a scientific character, and will make believe to study the above-named provinces from the geographical, botanical, mineralogical, zoological, and ethnographical points of view. It will do its work under the flag of the Imperial Geographical Society, and will consist almost exclusively of military men.

There is some foudation in fact for the rumours current in China that Russian officers have been invited to Corea in order to train the native troops after Russian fashion, and that the Palace Guards at Seoul are to be uniformed on the Russian pattern. The Corean Embassy, while at St. Petersburg, begged the Russian Government to send some military instructors to the Corea, and its request was granted. Russian influence in that country is manifestly on the increase from day to day. The railways from Seoul to Tchemoulpaneh and from Seoul to Pigne-Jane—where rich coal mines have been discovered—will be constructed by Russian engineers, paid by the Russian Government. Moreover, Seoul will be connected by telegraphic wires across Manchuria with the nearest Russian railway station to Moungden.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphed on Sept. 18—A despatch from Ulanada, on the Caspian Sea, announces that the expedition headed by General Gloukhoffski, for the exploration of the Amu Daria, arrived here to-day. The object of these explorations is to find a way of diverting the course of the river Amu Daria near Khiva, so as to make it flow over its

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SEMI FINAL.

THE RANGERS BEAT THE MIDDLESEX.

On Saturday afternoon was played the semi final of the Tournament, the two above teams meeting. The game was one of the closest and best fought out contests of the week; the Rangers winning by the narrow margin of one try to *nil*. The game was fast and furious thoughout, and both teams lasted out very well, but towards the end the players began to feel the effects of the pace at which the game was played. An enormous crowd owing to its being Saturday lined the sides of the ground, and the enclosure was very well patronised by the elite of Bombay. The game was started punctually at five o'clock; Goode kicking off for the Rangers from the Cooperage end. Kelly missing the return, the first scrum was formed in the home team's twenty-five. Kelly, however, retrieved matters by securing and passing, but from the scrum the ball travelled right up to the Rangers' goal line, and several tight packs in front of goal took place, eventually the Rangers touching down in self-defence. After the start the Middlesex for a long time penned the Rangers in spite of all their efforts to break away. The soldier forwards were playing a very good game, and taking the ball with them blocked the opposing back division. The Rangers, however, turned the tables and worked the ball back to the centre of the ground. Catell by a bit of good play stemmed the tide, but a pass forward was given against the Middlesex in the Rangers' portion of the ground. The ball then worked down close to the Rangers' goal line in the far corner, and the soldiers were doing all they knew to break through. The ball was at length let out, and Mann relieved for his side by punting into touch. The Middlesex, however, again got the ball through, the Rangers acting on the defensive and touching down. Spencer, the Ranger half-back, now put on some good work, and the ball was returned to the centre of the arena. The Middlesex replied by rushing the ball up, but Sell, who is one of the hardest working forwards of his side, saved an ugly rush. For several minutes loose play took place, the ball travelling up and down and across the ground. An appeal for offside against the Rangers gave the soldiers a penalty kick which gained a lot of ground. Sell saved very well, taking the ball through the Middlesex forwards to centre. When the ball was thrown out for Middlesex their three-quarter kicked and Haydon made his mark. Catell secured and had a run, but was carried into touch. The Rangers at this period began to get a little wild and their passing left much to be desired. There is a lack of backing up amongst the home team which is a weak joint in their armour. Owing to this fault they lost two or three chances of getting in at this period of the game. The Middlesex now took possession, and by a bit of good passing looked like getting through, but Hayden saved for his side, bringing down Bailey just outside the line. From the scrum Spencer got away, but being unsupported could not get through, Mann directly after had a chance, but it was the same story and their efforts were useless. The ball then went behind the Middlesex line. When re-started Mann got away, and by a clever dodgy run avoided the Middlesex three-quarter backs. When clear he passed very neatly to Reid who sprinting away ran round and grounded the ball behind the Middlesex posts. If the Middlesex back had feinted Mann and gone for Reid the score might have been avoided, but he was in a difficult position having two men to stop. Reid's run was a good one, and as it turned out eventually was the deciding point of the match. Haydon took the place, but the Middlesex forwards very cleverly charged down the ball and prevented what would have been a goal. The score thus stood at one try to *nil* in favour of the Bombay team. When the ball was re-started offside was claimed against the Rangers, and the penalty kick brought the ball up the ground. Mann, however saved the rush of the soldier forwards and ran into touch. A series of loose scrimmages now took place in the lower end of the ground the ball continually going out of play. Brewin came through with the ball out of the scrum and passed to Reid, who kicked instead of running the ball going out. The game was now in the Middlesex quarters, but they replied by working the ball back. Reid again had the ball handed to him, but he failed to secure and forward was given against the home lot. This was a pity, as with an open field he had a fair chance of adding to the score. On the ball going into touch, the whistle sounded for half-time. The game was resumed at 5-25; Hall kicking off for the Middlesex, who fumbled the return, the scrum being formed in their quarters. When the ball came out the Middlesex three-quarters by a real good passing run got away, but the Rangers were too quick for them. They were not able to get round, and the ball was carried out of play. The play was now in the Rangers' 25. Allan secured, but passing wildly the Rangers lost ground. Kelly, however, pluckily saved for his side and took the ball back to centre, where tight play for several minutes was the order of the day. The Middlesex forwards had a good dribbling run, but kicked out of bounds. On the ball being thrown in a series of punting exchanges took place, the Middlesex getting the better of the deal, and forcing the game into the Rangers' twenty-five.

The game at this period was very fast and furious, both sides playing up well, the ball going up and down the field; at last Allan secured and passed to Reid, but he punted into touch. From the throw-out the Middlesex worked the ball through and pressed the Rangers badly. Kelly, however, saved neatly. After a series of scrimmages, in which neither side gained any distinct advantage, the referee blew his whistle for no side.

The Rangers thus won by one try to *nil*.

The Ranger team was the same as before with the exception that Allan took the place of Green at three-quarter. For the winning side Reid, Kelly, Spencer, and Mann did loyal work behind the scrum, while White, Martin, Brewin and Sell were the best of the front rank. For the Military, Backer, Buckland, and Harwood played well, while O'Donnell and Catell, the halves, were specially useful.

The following are the teams:—

RANGERS.		MIDDLESEX REGT.
Haydon	back	Pte Bryant
Reid	2 Backs	Lieut Hall
Kelly		Pte Wilkinson
Mann		Pte Bailey
Allan		Pte Backer
Spencer	½ Back	Lieut Catell
Flower		Pte O'Donnell
Manley	Forwards	Lce-Corpl Carter
Sell		Pte Symons
Brewin		Pte Harwood
Goode		Pte Baker
White		Pte Hutchins
Morrod		Pte Butter
Martin		Pte Buckland
Peters		Pte Mills

Referee: Mr. Brandreth.
Linesmen: Messrs. Vines and Westmacott.

This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the final will take place between the Welsh Regiment, the present holders of the Cup, and the Rangers' Football Club. The following teams will represent each side:—

WELSH REGT.		RANGERS.
Climo	back	Haydon
Richards	¾-backs	Reid
Foster		Kelly
Manuel		Mann
		Allan
Watts	½ backs	Spencer
Marnie		Flower
Mr Brandreth	Forwards	Manley
Mr Jones		Sell
Mr Span		Brewin
Daly		Goode
McCartie		White
Pugsley		Morrod
Burge		Martin
Baldwin		Peters

THE SCARCITY IN THE NORTH-WEST OF INDIA.

Scarcity is being felt in the districts round Delhi, and the commerce of the city is greatly affected. Several agents of the local mercantile firms in Bombay, in letters received here on Saturday, complain of bad times. They state that "the prices of grain are very high, and still have a tendency to rise. The piece-goods market is dull. Purchasers from up-country are few, and the agents are sorry they are unable to obtain any orders to be placed before the Bombay firm." They also allude to the threatening of grain riots which keep the authorities on the alert. Business is practically at a standstill, and things present a gloomy aspect.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSO-AUSTRIAN WARNINGS TO ENGLAND.

THE SULTAN STILL DEFIANT.

The European Situation, writes the *Home News*, Sept. 18, has not looked more critical for a long time past than it does to-day. The reply of the Porte to the collective Note of the Ambassadors of Aug. 31 amounts to a denial of their allegations, which were founded on the ocular testimony of some of the representatives of the Powers and of the Dragomans of the various Embassies. The Special Commission appointed by the Porte has found a few Armenians guilty, but, in acquitting two Mussulmans for murders committed by them under the eyes of Mr. Herbert, it complimented them on their action.

There is a very grave telegram from the *Standard* correspondent at Constantinople, dated Sept. 13. Out of 40,000 Armenian mates, already one-third have been killed or sent out of the country. British residents appear to treat the recent massacres as evidence of the rottenness of Turkish rule, and not as evidence of design to exterminate the Armenians. The *Standard* correspondent says:—"The question of the hour, it cannot be too strongly urged, is not now one between Armenian and Turk, but touches the lives and property of British citizens. The Government apparently still persists in its policy of waiting for an expression of public opinion, instead of leading it; therefore, it is to the British public, and not to an invertebrate Foreign Office, that we residents must appeal. A pacific settlement of the Eastern Question is, no doubt desirable; but the British Colony does not fancy being involved in the general cataclysm which is threatening this country because the Powers cannot agree in the division of the spoils. The position of the Powers is ridiculous. The Turkish Government is justified in laughing in its sleeve at the want of unanimity displayed, and congratulates itself at having again escaped with impunity from the consequences of its misdeeds."

The Porte has addressed to its representatives abroad telegrams stating that about 236 Ottoman soldiers and officers were wounded during the recent disturbances fomented by Armenian revolutionaries in Constantinople, while about the same number were killed. A statement, communicated to Reuter's Agency from "Turkish official sources," says that nobody in Constantinople can understand "the blind rage" which seems to have taken possession of a portion of the English Press with regard to "the Anarchist outrages" of the Armenian revolutionaries in Constantinople. The proceedings of the Armenians are described as part of a "gigantic league of ruffians against every regularly-constituted Government in Europe," and their operations are said to be a repetition of the plans of the Fenian dynamiters against England twenty years ago.

The Hunchak Revolutionary Committee has sent a circular to some of the Ambassadors threatening that if the reforms demanded by the Armenians are not granted there will be another and more serious demonstration. Since the issue of this circular it is estimated that no fewer than 3000 Armenians have been arrested in the Turkish capital.

The Porte (according to later telegram) is getting alarmed at a Moslem movement in favour of the deposition of the Sultan.

A feeling of uncertainty and panic has prevailed in Constantinople during the week. There have been frequent panics, during which the people in the streets have rushed in all directions, the shops being shuttered and doors barred. The public nerve is thoroughly shaken.

Arrests and deportations (the *Times'* correspondent says) are being hurried on with redoubled fury. Dreading deportation, crowds are fain to flee, but dare not attempt it, except under foreign protection. The British Consulate has discontinued this assistance; consequently the fugitives seek it from the French Consulate, which has sent off several hundreds, mostly to Greece and Bulgaria.

Telegraphing on Sept. 13, the *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople, said that thus far the Ambassadors had planned nothing, either for the prevention of new disorders or for action in the event of their recurrence. Some of the Ambassadors still cherished a hope that the Sultan might be brought to appoint responsible Ministers and leave the task of government in their hands, but M. Nelidoff is certainly under no such illusion. Nothing important occurred at Sir P. Currie's audience of the Sultan on Sept. 11. His Majesty (said the correspondent) was again quite hearty and cheerful, the trepidation caused by the Ambassadors' reproachful demonstration on the anniversary of his accession having passed away.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Continental Press continues to express great distrust of England's policy in regard to the Turkish question. The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent says the Russian Press now shows itself well disposed to all the Great Powers of Europe except Great Britain, which country alone continues to be the object of unabated mistrust and ill-will.

The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* descants on the universal recognition of the necessity of co-operative action among all the leading Powers of the Continent against those political designs of England which are sufficiently indicated by events now taking place in the Ottoman Empire. The same new-paper, in another article says:—It is quite plain that the establishment of order and tranquillity in the Christian East is prevented by political intrigues directed from outside the Turkish Empire and that the common voice of Europe singles out England as the source of those intrigues, in spite of her outward show of acting in full accord with the other Powers. The *Moscow Gazette* says:—In view of Russia's peaceful policy, it is quite plain that all negotiations in Vienna tend towards the preservation of peace, which is chiefly threatened by England for the purpose of producing a conflict in Europe, calculated to weaken the opponent of her interests in Asia. The *Novosti*, in congratulating Europe on the success of its intervention in the Cretan question, adds, even with the opposition of England. The *Peterburgskiya Viedomosti* explains that, while some journals still believe in the possibility of a peaceful solution of difficulties by the Porte itself under the guidance of the Powers, and others are gradually coming to the conclusion that the only remedy is to decide the fate of Turkey without further delay, there is one point on which all are agreed—namely, in being against England, whose isolation is the direct consequence of her intrigue and duplicity."

The *Times'* correspondent says the anxiety in Vienna with regard to the situation is increasing. There is no trace of that popular indignation at the Armenian atrocities which is manifesting itself in England, but there is a growing apprehention that anarchy in Turkey may, before long, lead to European complications.

On Sept. 15 the two leading organs of the Austrian Press—namely the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* and the *Neue Freie Presse*—drew attention to the alleged Machiavellian designs of Great Britain in the East. This is not regarded as a mere coincidence, but rather as providing evidence of some occult influence at work egging on the Vienna newspapers to discredit Lord Salisbury and the foreign policy of Great Britan. Indeed, it is confidently asserted by one of the Vienna correspondents that the article in the *Neue Freie Presse* reflects the views of the Austrian Foreign Office. From first to last it breathes undisguised hostility to England, and reveals the extent and intensity of the fear for the immediate future entertained by Continental Europe. The semi-official organ declares, the suggestion to depose the Sultan to be a chimera. It inquires whether England supposes that she will obtain a European mandate for intervention, or whether she imagines that the other Powers would remain passive in the event of her separate action? The former, it declares would be pure folly, and the latter is a gross deception. It goes on to say that in all Europe England is mistrusted and is everywhere charged with pursuing selfish aims. The *Neue Freie Presse* declares that England has entirely modified her Eastern policy without the slightest appreciable cause. She used to be the Turk's bosom friend and is now his bitterest enemy. More English gold than Russian roubles are circulating in Turkey at present, which tends to the suspicion that Great Britain is seeking a pretext to send to Constantinople the numerous ironclads that are cruising in the Ægean Sea, and afterwards to say, like Victor Emmanuel on arriving in Rome, "Here we are, and here we intend to remain." If those are the plans entertained in London they are doomed to utter failure. The *Neue Freie Presse* says that any attempt on the part of England to proceed independently of the other Powers would render it possible that, instead of being allowed to settle at the Golden Horn, the English would simply be turned out of Egypt. England has not deserved to be supported by the Triple Alliance. The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* says that there can be little doubt that England is preparing for far-reaching action, and it informs its readers that the centre of political interest has now been transferred from Constantinople to London.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has had an interview with an Austrian statesman upon the Turkish crisis. "As long as peace is threatened only by petty Balkan States (he said), or is momentarily interrupted by deplorable massacres, we can easily quench the brand. But the moment a Great Power like England descends into the arena the outlook becomes very threatening indeed, for that means that the European-Oriental question must be definitely solved, that conflicting claims must be adjudicated, outstanding scores settled and the wounds of centuries opened afresh. In other words it connotes the crumbling of the temple of peace and the breaking out of a terrible war. This is the result which we apprehend and are bent upon warding off. I do not pretend to deny that it may prove as beneficial to England's interest as it must be prejudicial to ours, but only a further reason for hindering any such calamity." "But," remarked the correspondent, "you seem to take it for granted that the entire English people is permeated with an unholy desire to reap purely political advantages, and that their indignation against Mahomedan cuelty is unadiluted hypocrisy." "Into that question I cannot enter just now," he replied. "As a politician, I am content to know that England alone could benefit, if anyone benefited, by the unrolling of the Eastern Question, and that Continental Europe regards your Foreign Office with suspicion. Personally, I refuse to believe that any English Government could so far forget the elementary principles of politics as to venture to lay violent hands upon Turkey without first obtaining a mandate from Europe, and no such mandate will ever be accorded."

Another despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* also gives "an Austrian politician's view of the situation." "Turkey," the politician began, "is a political necessity at the present moment. Free or oppressive, cruel or mild, the Turkish domination is indispensable as a stopgap. When it goes, the peace of Europe will disappear with it, and the formidable armies that have been preparing for long decades may be called upon to begin the work of mutual annihilation. For, say what we will, the interests of the various Continental Powers do not run parallel in the East, but counter to each other, and as the next re-arrangement of the map of Eastern Europe will be as final as the last modification of those of France and Germany it is likely that it will not be accomplished without bloodshed. This is a consummation which no European State can look forward to with indifference, except, perhaps, England, whose interests, as it happens, can only be furthered by the mutual jealousies of the States of the mainland. But to no country would a conflict prove more distasteful, and, it may be, more disastrous, than to Russia, whose entire energy and attention are now centred on the attainment of objects which connote the curtailment of England's prestige and power. These aims can only be attained if profound peace be preserved in Europe. Hence, it is Russia's wish that Turkey should be bolstered up and the Sultan, so to say, carefully wrapped up in wadding. And this, at the risk of sacrificing her reputation as a profoundly Christian nation, who prefers religious sentiment to mere political egotism. I need hardly point out to you that Russia's will is supreme just now in Europe." "Now," observed the pressman to the politician, "suppose you happened to be playing on the other side—suppose that, whatever your motives, you were desirous of putting an end to these sanguinary massacres, that have turned Turkey into a slaughterhouse—what means would you have recourse to?" "there is but one really effectual method," he answered, "and I fear that this is hardly the psychological moment to apply it. It is this: If England and the United States joined together to put an end, once for all, to the intolerable state of things in Turkey, I fancy much might be accomplished."

In Germany the Government Press, in discussing present situation in Constantinople, is consistently hostile to the Armenians, and persists in attributing selfish motives to Great Britain. The Liberal newspapers display some sympathy for the victims of Turkish barbarity.

Various Clerical members of the French Chamber, intend as soon as the Chamber reassembles, to question M. Hanotaux on the events in Armenia and Crete. They declare the inaction of France to be especially inexplicable in view of her traditional role in the East.

Abdul Hamid's "homicidal mania" is considered by the Young Turkish Party (says an Armenian correspondent of the *Daily News*) as the direct consequence of his physical weakness, brought about by a malady which has attacked his spinal marrow. Prof. Heinrick testified to this last year. The Sultan, his physicians say, is undergoing a commencement of paralysis which renders him incapable of carrying on the affairs of the State. Doctor Thomsen, who was summoned from Munich in April last to examine the patient, supported Prof. Heinrick's pessimistic views as to the fatal issue of the malady. According to Cheri (Moslem) Law, a physical defect such as the above justifiies the Sheikh-ul-Islam in issuing a decree of dethronement, but the present Sheikh is one of Abdul's puppets, and is not likly to make such an important pronouncement without pressure from without. Unless Hamid is dethorned with convenient speed he is likely to bring about, in sheer despair and with a view to give the coup de grace to his pan-Islamic ideas, a general massacre of all his Christian subjects, and thus make of Turkey a true Mahomedan State.

The *Daily News* publishes the following:—"A Mussulman writes to us annoymously, and in the best English he can command, to warn us that the position of Europeans in Stamboul and Galata is very perilous now that so many Armenians have been massacred or exiled. He says there were many Turks who were forced by the police in the recent massacres to take iron staves and to join the Kurds and barbarians from the provinces in the pursuit of the Armenians. So far from actually killing the Armenians, however, some of those took occasion at nightfall to shelter and feed the refugees."

In view of the unsettled state of affairs in the East, considerable importance is attached to the fact that the British torpedo-boat destroyer *commodore* sioned last month for service with the Mediterranean fleet are, together with their escorting cruisers, Blenheim and Charybdis, well on their way to their destination. They arrived on Friday at Gibraltar, and continued their voyage on Saturday. It has also been decided to have the home torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla ready for active service. These vessels are distributed among the three important naval stations on the southern coast:—the Salmon at Sheerness, the Hardy, Lightning, Sturgeon, and Sunfish at Portsmouth, and the Decoy at Devonport. Their crews have been completed, and on Friday evenning it was notified at the Admiralty that the appointments of officers had been made.

The *Central News* says it is not generally known that the whole of the powerful "Particular Service Squadron" is now in the Mediterranean, and is for the present absorbed in the great fleet commanded by Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour.

Hundreds of columns of despatches, letters, and reports of indignation meetings have appeared during the past week in the *Daily News*, the *DailyChronicle*, the *Manchester Guardian* and other papers, religious and secular, urging the necessity of the deposition of the Sultan, and of definite action having that object in view being taken by England, with or without the co-operation of the other Powers. It is reported that resolutions and messages are now pouring in upon Lord Salisbury daily, as many as 1000 telegrams (according to one authority) being received at the Foreign Office in one day, and there is now a probability that the movement will receive a further impetus from Mr. Gladstone, who is now expected to address a public meeting either at Chester or Liverpool.

A requisition to the Lord Mayor of London, begging him to convene a meeting of the citizens of London at Guildhall to assure the Government of support in taking effective measures to terminate the reign of terror in Turkey, is in course of signature.

A resolution inviting Her Majesty's Government to take very strong measures to put an end to the horrors in Turkey was adopted, on Sept. 15, at a meeting of the London Congregational Board of Ministers.

The executive of the Home Counties division of the National Liberal Federation has issued a circular to the officials of the Liberal Associations urging the need of a strong and immediate expression of the public feeling concerning the prolonged delay in stopping the fiendish atrocities perpetrated on the Armenian Christians. It points out that besides her interest on humanitarian and religious grounds, England has a definite responsibility. This country is committed to special and unique obligations by the substitution of Article 61 of the Berlin Treaty for Article 16 of Treaty of San Stefano. Had the Treary of San Stefano stood, the Armenians would have secured their liberties and rights long before this.

In a juncture such as this it is incumbent on the English people to make clear their demand that these horrors shall cease. By so doing we shall be strengthening the hands of our own Cabinet, and of the humane among all nations who may be loyally and earnestly seeking to secure some deliverance from this unendurable horrors. It is for the people to declare in an unmistakable manner that we recognise our national obligations to the Armenian race, and that we are determined to keep our faith. It is for the Government to interpret and give effect to this determination in such manner as circumstances warrant.

Lord Salisbury arrived in London from Walmer, on Sept. 10, and amongst his diplomatic visitors at the Foreign office was the representative of Turkey.

Lord Hugh Cecil has written a letter in which he states that we should be dangerously misleading the Armenians if we led them to believe that England alone could save them. There was no hope until feeling abroad approximated to that in England.

MORE LETTERS FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

The Executive Committee of the British and Foreign Arbitration Association having informed Mr. Gladstone that the delegates of the Association to the International Peace Congress at Budapest had resolved to bring before the Congress the deplorable state of affairs in Armenia and Constantinople, Mr. Gladstone has sent the following reply to Mr. Lewis Appleton, the secretary:—"Hawarden Castle, Sept. 10, 1896.—Dear Sir,—I thank you for your communication, and you do not require to be told that I strongly sympathise with the purposes you have in view. But at Chester, more than twelve months back, I declared publicly at the commencement of the Armenian discussion that no remonstrance with him whom I wish always to call the Great Assassin was of the smallest value unless it was known to include a firm intention to resort to measures of coercion in case of need. The use by the six Powers of remonstrance during the last twelve months has not been a mere failure, or a simple mockery, but a great instrument of mischief, for it has all along implied that such a matter can be disposed of by discussion, and has thereby supplied wholesale and deliberate murder with the only assistance which it wanted—namely, the assurance of impunity. I therefore venture to hope you do not contemplate recommending a further prolongation of simply verbal discussion, to which even silence would, in my judgment, be preferable. You are quite at liberty to publish this letter.—I remain, your faithful and obedient servant.—W. E. Gladstone."

Mr. Gladstone has sent the following letter to Mr. F. W. Crossley, of Manchester:—"Hawarden, Sept. 8, 1896. Dear Sir,—As a sequel to my few words of yesterday, let me say that all those of my countrymen who take an interest in my opinions are perfectly aware what these are; that the Assassin, and not his Mahomedan subjects, has been, the author of the Armenian massacres from first to last; that their atrocity has no parallel in recent history; that the Concert of Europe has been a miserable and disgraceful mockery; that the method of remonstrance pursued by the Powers in the face of overwhelming evidence that nothing but force would prevail has been in itself a moral offence, as well as a political blunder; that some of the Sovereigns and Governments have given direct countenance and support to the Assassin; and that, indeed, the presence of the Embassies at Constantinople is in itself substantial countenance of support to him in his guilty proceedings; that coercion, which ought long ago to have been applied to him might even now be the means of averting another series of massacres, possibly even exceeding those which we have already seen.—Yours very faithfully and obediently,—W. E. Gladstone."

At a meeting held in Liverpool, on Sept. 15, at which it was resolved to call on the mayor to convene a town's meeting to protest against the Armenian massacres, the following letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Edward Evans, chairman of the Council of the National Liberal Federation, was read:—

My dear Sir,—Since I telegraphed to you I have learned with pleasure that the suggestion I desire to press upon you is already alive in various forms. At Worcester, for example, there is a requisition for a city meeting. Nothing less than this, I think, should satisfy you. The instrument necessary to bring it about is, I conceive, a requisition to your Lord Mayor signed—not necessarily if despatch be need—by the best men you can get on both sides of politics. I remember when my father got up such a requisition and a town's meeting to support Mr. Canning's Government in 1827. Such meetings of counties, and, I think, towns also, were held in 1831 to support Lord Gray and the Reform Bill. I regard such a meeting in Liverpool with great interest. It might even be possible for me to take a small part in it if desired and if all circumstances were favourable. It would, however, be premature at present to commit myself in any way. The situation has altered and has improved since you first addressed me with what was then a brave and arduous proposal. There is now a glimmering of hope that there may be a national movement. Depend upon it, the time of year is not a bad one. I have 1875 in my memory. For my own part I have avoided, and shall avoid, censuring the British Government, although I fear they have been dupes or victims. But the case of the Assassin and his murdered thousands seems at last to be stirring the land.—I remain, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,—W.E. Gladstone.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE SITUATION.

Lord Rosebery has addressed the following letter to the Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers, who last week wrote to the *Daily News* asking "Why do not our political leaders issue a call to arms?"—My dear Rogers,—There is a feeling, a passion, in which, I should hope, everyone in these islands concurs, of indignation almost past the power of expression, at these last atrocities in Constantinople. To doubt the force of that feeling would be to doubt the existence of human sympathy. What is more, it is aggravated beyond endurance by the appearance and perhaps the reality, of impotence. What are we all to do? Many look to the leaders of the Liberal party to give an impulse. In my opinion such an impulse would be a mistake. This is not a party question; it is far above and beyond party. It is a question of common Christianity, humanity and civilisation. I do not doubt for a moment that Her Majesty's present advisers share with the rest of us detestation of a Government under which such things can be done, and probably inspired or encouraged. I do not think that their course has been, so far as I can judge, either skilful or spirited; but there have been many difficultiyes, some of which I know, I feel sure, however, that they are not cold or indifferent. The responsibility in the present situation rests less with the Government than with the Great Powers of Europe and your Government does not appear, I am sorry to say, to be in particularly cordial relations with any of those powers. How far the present situation and those relations are due to the present Government, it is a lien to my present purpose to enquire.

"The question we have to consider is what private and honest people can do to forward what is true. The first point, then, in my judgment, is this that it is not a party question at all—it concerns everyone, Tory or Liberal, that in what was once the stronghold of Eastern Christianity Christians should be butchered by the thousand in the streets on the ground of their being Christians. This brings to a head and culmination all the nameless massacres in Asia Minor, for these crimes are perpetrated not in remote districts, where their authenticity may be denied by those reluctant to believe, but in the light of day, under the direct eye of diplomacy and journalism, at the head-quarters of the Ottoman Government; and the Sultan, who is the beginning and end of that Government. I am not, then, going to censure the feeling or sense of my fellow-countrymen by saying that this is a party question, and as it is not a party question, it would be fatal to make it a party question. Let it be in demonstration, as in fact, a national question.

"As Europe is now situated, I hope for more from the efforts of diplomacy under this new sting of humiliation to bring about European action than I do from public meetings. I found hopes, too, on the natural sentiment of the young Emperor soon to be among us, who has such power, such responsibility, such unmeasurable possibility of well doing. But if there be meeting—I should rejoice to see them everywhere, if only as the public negation of apathy—let them be national, spontaneous, and unsectional. Let them not be suspect as a whisper of a faction. Let them be broadly and indisputably the unprompted voice of the nation, for this will double and treble their influence and effect. I write these lines to you, for I have seen your letter to the *Daily News*, and I know your loyal public spirit with regard to these great issues of humanity.—Believe me, sincerely yours,—Rosebery."

DR. ROGERS'S REPLY TO LORD ROSEBERY.

Dr. Guinness Rogers his addressed the following letter to Lord Rosebery:—"My Dear Lord Rosebery,—I am sure I am expressing the feeling of multitudes in thanking you very heartily for the wise and timely letter which you have done me the honour to address to me. It did not reach me till this morning, and before seeing it I had written to the *Daily News*. It is a great satisfaction to me to find that my view is in perfect accord with that of your lordship. If anything were wanted to add to the horrors of the situation, it would be for Liberal politicians to try and use the sympathy of the nation with the oppressed as an instrument of faction. Your letter must dispel any such idea from the minds of all candid opponents. Perhaps I attach rather more value to public meetings than you seem to do. I have evidence, which is continually meeting me, of the necessity from bringing home the facts to the minds of numbers who have nothing more than the most vague and hazy conceptions of the tragic story. Public meetings should help to do this, and diplomacy will act with all the greater authority if it can speak with the strength of unanimous public opinion behind it. It is eminently gratifying to see the awakening of the national conscience, but the work is not yet complete. Prof. W. M. Ramsay, in this month's *Contemporary Review*, says:—"There are many who, if they could find an excuse for believing that only 100,000 had perished in this way—when some writer had put them at 200,000—would imagine that the counter-charge of exaggeration was a sufficient answer." There has been enough and to spare of this kind of talk, and it has drugged the consciences of some from whom better things might have been expected. We have to get rid of this paralysing influence, and I know of no way in which it can be so effectually done as by a great national demonstration in which men of different creeds and parties shall stand side by side on the same platform, from which every trace of party feeling shall be banished, and by which it shall be made manifest that Great Britain at least will not be even an indirect and unwilling accomplice in deeds at which even devils might blush. Again thanking your lordship for the attitude you have taken.—Yours very faithfully.—J. Guinness Rogers, Glendorgal, New Quay, Sept. 14."

A "MESSAGE" FROM MR. ASQUITH.

The following "message" has been addressed by Mr. Asquith to the editor of the *Daily Chronicle*:—"I shall shortly address my constituents, when I shall express my views at length. I am in entire accord with the conviction that the time has come when Great Britain should refuse to hold further terms with a Government which has become a mere instrument for executing the purposes of a will, either criminal or insane. The European Powers, by whose favour the Sultan holds his throne, cannot condone past crimes or ignore future dangers without sharing the guilt of the one, and becoming directly responsible for the other. I hope we shall witness such a manifestation of opinion here as will save Great Britain from any such complicity, and give strength and authority to decided action on the part of our Government."

SIR CHARLES DILKE AS PESSIMIST.

Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., has forwarded the following letter to a correspondent who wrote to him for an expression of opinion as to the action which the Government should take in view of the recent massacres of Armenians in Constantinople:—

"Dockett Eddy, Shepperton, Sept. 15, 1896.—Dear Sir,—I have kept back your letter for a few days, because it needed a more detailed reply than the majority of the great number of letters on all kinds of political subjects which an active member of Parliament receives. In reply to you I have to say that I hope to be able to support the Government of my country in a firm and well-considered policy, though their conduct in respect of the weakness of that very fleet on which we must rely does not encourage me to form too favourable a view of the probability of its adoption. In addition to the weakness of the fleet having regard to the present position and unpopularity of our country, one of the chief difficulties in the way of the Government must be the remembrance of the fickleness of public opinion. Twenty years ago—in a few months—public opinion was fiercely Bulgarian and fiercely anti-Russian, to the verge in each case of war; war, that is, in the first instance against Turkey, and in the other for it. In 1882, when the servants of the Government on the spot reported that the *de facto* Government of Egypt had armed the mob of Alexandria for the riots in which the allied admirals were hunted through the streets, bluejackets and stokers kill, and great numbers of Levantine Christians injured, public opinion was in favour of strong action. The Government negotiated and asked for reparation; but when new fortifications were erected and fresh guns brought to bear upon the British fleet, and the British admiral bombarded the forts of Alexandria, a large section of public opinion condemned what was called a 'massacre.' It is therefore difficult for any Government not to consider carefully in advance exactly that which it intends to do, and the extent to which it may rely upon restrained but steady national opinion at its back. There is another consideration which must weigh, which is that if we go to war, in however righteous a cause, we plunge into that war not only ourselves, as representatives in Parliament, but hundreds of millions of people in all parts of the world—India, Canada, Australia, and the rest—possibly without their consent, a consent which we must not assume. As for our reprobation of cruelty, it is, I hope, unanimous; but that does not suffice. We most of us denounced the horrible cruelty perpetrated towards the Jews in Russia during the last reign, and happily now almost at an end. Those of us who know the facts denounce the cruelty which is going on in Africa in the name of civilisation, but we are unable to interfere in these cases. Whether we can interfere in Turkey, as well as denounce, depends upon an accurate ascertainment of the facts. What we are asked to do is, in the first place, to act through the European concert. As to this there can be no difference of opinion. It is the next step which is more doubtful, viz., that, failing decisive action by the Powers, Great Britain should intervene by force. Intervention at Constantinople by force would mean forcing the passage of the Dardanelles an operation which can be successfully carried through by Her Majesty's Mediterranian fleet, but probably not without heavy loss, and possibly not without heavy loss of a first-class British ironclad is equivalent, as regards our position in the world to absolute destruction of a French or German corps with all its guns. A forcible passage of the Dardanelles might also conceivably bring about a general war, for which we are wholly unprepared, and in which our very existence as a Power would be at stake. Forcible action, elsewhere than at Constantinople, by the seizure of material guarantees, so far from sufficing to prevent massacre at Constantinople, might possibly aggravate it. It would be likely, whether exerted in the Archipelago, or in Arabia, or at Smyrna, to bring about that partition of the Ottoman Empire between the Great Powers by which we have much to lose and nothing to gain except a most dangerous inheritance impossible to defend. Our worthless acquisition of Cyprus, and our, in my opinion, embarrassing virtual protectorate of Egypt destroyed in the minds of the powers our credit for clean hands in relation to the Ottoman Empire, and our power for usefulness in the Mohammedan East. They have made it difficult for us to lead the European concert. They have made it in the highest degree dangerous to act without it, and it is perhaps a question if all those who call for forcible action by ourselves alone realise either our comparative weakness—only, I hope, temporary, until the nation arouses itself to look into its defences—or the depth of our unpopularity. One small element of pleasure I find in the present gloomy circumstances—that they form, indeed, the death-blow of the mischievous agitation for the exclusion of destitute aliens from this country when, in the present state of public opinion, we are able to offer a home to the exiles of the unhappy Armenian race.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,—Charles W. Dilke.

THE BEST HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—"The best hope for the future is that Russia is now quite as determined as we are to put an end to the Armenian difficulty. If she be, we may spare ourselves the trouble of agitating. But if not, then we admit there might be room to 'give strength and authority to decided action on the part of our Government.' But would Mr. Asquith (does even Mr. Gladstone) go the length of desiring the only sort of action that would be decided enough to effect the object sought? That is what they should tell us, and what they do not tell us. Are they prepared to goad the Government into taking action alone, if necessary, and to support it under the possible or probable consequences of such action. We may admit that if Lord Salisbury has the nerve to send an ultimatum to the Porte, backed by an English fleet in the Sea of Marmora, the Sultan must yield or go—'se soumettre ou se demettre'; and 'Europe' would probably be too much taken aback by this sudden display of vigour to thwart it by armed force. But have the agitators considered what is to come afterwards? Suppose the Sultan deposed, and Constantinople occupied by British blue-jackets, or by the joint troops of the Great Powers. That is only the beginning. The next thing would be a furious Mohammedan insurrection all over the Turkish Empire, and a general attack on the Armenians in Anatolia, by a numerical majority of Turks and Kurds, driven to exasperation by the deposition of the Caliph. The massacres of last autumn would be repeated on a greater scale, and without such checks as the feeble authority of Ottoman officials and regular troops could interpose. Our first step toward the liberation of the Armenian race would be, in fact the beginniug of a war of extermination against them. The deposition of the Sultan and the occupation of Constantinople would be worse than useless, unless it were accompanied by effectual measures to stem the flood of Mussulman fanaticism in Turkish Asia. This would not be a matter for a landing-party of sailors and marines. We should need to have Anatolia occupied by sixty thousand troops at the least; another Army Corps might be needed in Syria; a third, perhaps, in Roumelia. We say nothing of the larger question which would arise when the crusade was over and the dominions of the Sultan had to be divided; it is enough to point to this one among many consequences of hasty action on the part of England. And we repeat that before statesmen and responsible public writers agitate for such action, they should consider these consequences and let us know how they contemplate dealing with them."

THE ALTERNATIVE TO RUSSIAN CO-OPERATION: A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Returning to the subject on Sept. 16, the *St. James's Gazette* said: "The tone of the official and 'semi-official' press of the Continent—of those newspapers which are instructed to say what the Foreign Offices wish people to think they think—is full of menace to England. We are openly threatened with joint hostile European action if we choose to interfere against the will of the Powers, which for present purposes means Russia. The worst of it is that these threats, offensive and humiliating as they are, are not quite idle. As a fact, the attitude of this country at the moment is not dignified. We are waiting humbly, prayerfully, on Russia. We see Europe united, callous, indifferent; a Russia coldly arranging the pieces on the international chessboard to suit herself; an England, instead of heading the European Concert, following anxiously at the tail, and begging Russia to admit us, with a whispering humility somewhat new in our relations with that or any other Power. . . . There is, it is true, one combination which British statesmanship might effect. There are two States which have little, it anything to gain from Russian patronage, and which could act with us to bring to an end the tension in Eastern Europe, without being suspected of pursuing merely selfish interests. . . . Why should not England, the United States, and Italy form a new Triple Alliance? That is a question which may sound a little fantastic at first hearing—a little startling; nor do we pretend that it is without its risks and difficulties. The more prudent course would be to recognise that this is not the time either to check Turkish barbarism or to prevent those Armenians, who cuoose to conspire and rebel, from being

NOTICES.

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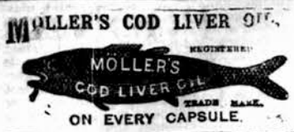

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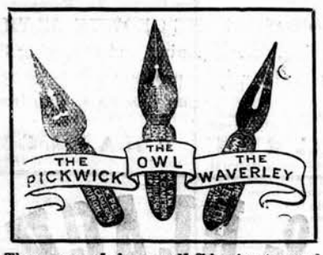

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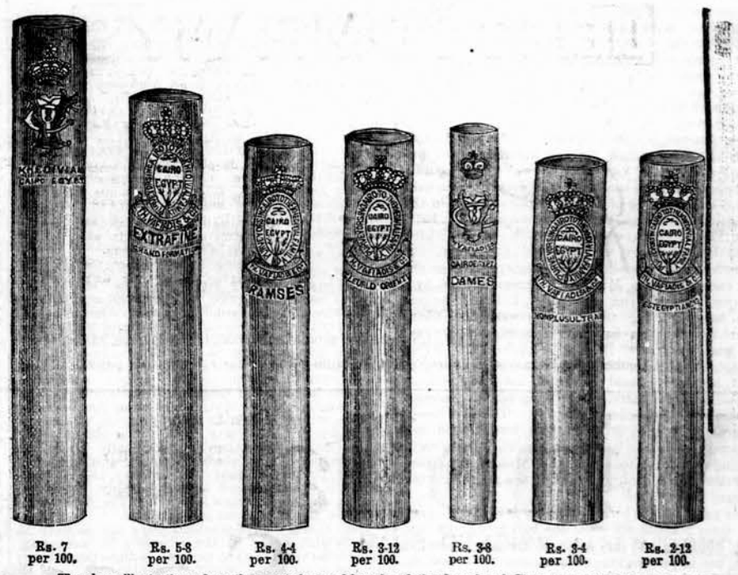

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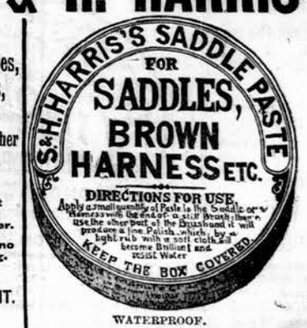

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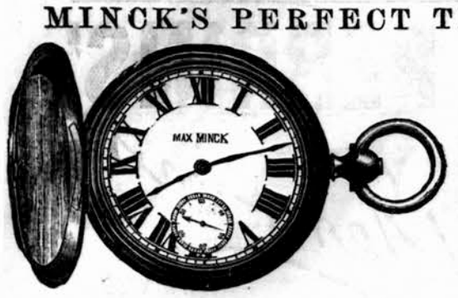

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3¼ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

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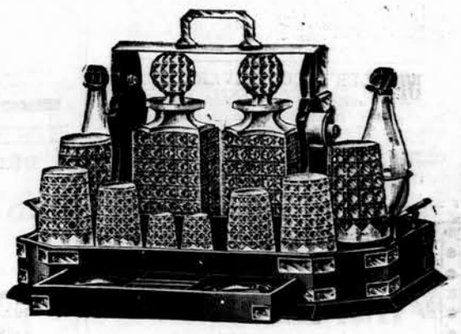

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FOR
PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair-producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. "S. BENNETT,
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DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS.

"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. COSTA,
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THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

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"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

DONE WONDERS FOR MY HAIR.

"Sir,—Please send me one 5s. 6d. bottle of 'Harlene.' I have used it for the last eighteen months, and it has done wonders for my hair. I now wish to induce a friend of mine to try it; also a bottle of 'Violetta.'
"JANE LEECH,
"The Oaks, Wisbeach Road, King's Lynn."

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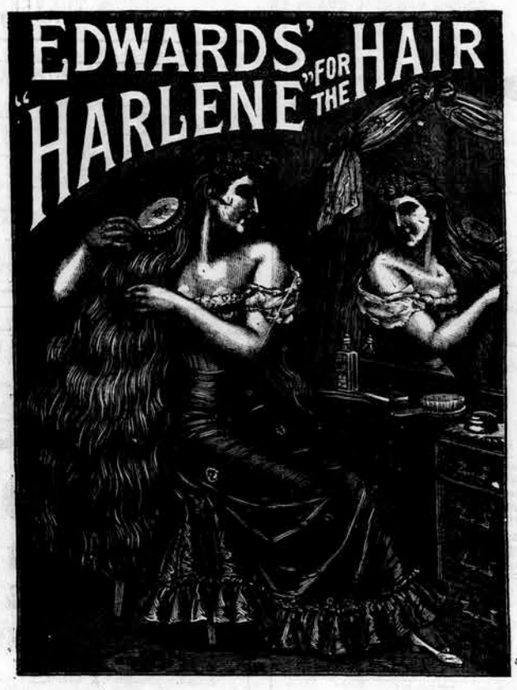
"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago.
"MISS PRESTON,
"Southend Villas, Syston, near Leicester."



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"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene. I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other. "MRS. ROSE,
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AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

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[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

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"Dear Sir,—I have used your 'Harlene' for nearly four years, and have found it most satisfactory for the eyebrows and eyelashes, also for renewing the hair.
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"Dear Sirs,—Having used one bottle of your 'Harlene' I noticed a marked improvement; my hair is beginning to grow, and the scurf has disappeared. I will recommend it to my friends.
"MISS WEBB,
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DELIGHTED WITH THE HAIR TONIC.

"Sir,—I am delighted with your hair-tonic; can detect an improvement with using one bottle. Please send large size.
"SAMUEL GROCOTT,
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"HARLENE" WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

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